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Love Me, Love.

A SONG.

Love me, love, but breathe it low,
Soft as summer weather;
If you love me, tell me so
As we sit together,
Sweet and still as roses blow,
Love me, love, but breathe it low.

Tell me only with your eyes,
Words are cheap as water.
If you love me, looks and sighs
Tell my mother's daughter
More than all the world may know—
Love me, love, but breathe it low.

Words for others, storm and snow,
Wind and changeful weather—
Let the shallow waters flow
Foaming on together;
But love is still and deep, and, oh!
Love me, love, but breathe it low.

—*Joaquin Miller.*

A Love Song.

Och, Norah, so swate, an' so purty, the darlint!
Her cheeks are like pinks shinin' out uv the snow;
An' her chin—och, my heart, the dimple that's in it!—
An' eyes that say yis when her lips utter no.

Her form it is ligant, trim like, an' slinder;
An' look at the flowers that are harkin' all round
To hear is she comin', wid kisses so tinder
To giv her white fut as it touches the ground!

An' oft do I mind the fust hour of our meetin'—
The baste uv a dog, he had frighted her so;
She sprung to my arms, her poor heart wildly beatin'
Wid fear; but i' faith, not a bit did I know

What it was ailin' mine—sich a stir an' commotion
Inside uv my chist, where her purty head lay,
While my breath came in whirls, like the winds ov the ocean,
An' tripped up the words I was wantin' to say.

An' here am I waitin' an hour in the gloamin',
Wid cruel lone spells sinkin' down in my heart.
Hist! that is hersilf now, so craftily comin'
To tase a poor lad wid her guile an' her art.

But ye'll not git away, sure, my beautiful daisy;
Rest here in the arms that are lovin' an strong.
Kape still now, mavourneen; ye'd bethter be aisy—
Some other big dog might be comin' along.

THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD.

BY DR. OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

I was ever of opinion that the honest man who married, and brought up a large family, did more service than he who continued single; and I had scarce taken orders a year before I chose my wife, a good natured, notable woman, who could read any English book without much spelling, while for pickling, preserving and cookery none could excel her. We loved each other tenderly, had an elegant house in a good neighborhood, and lived many years in a state of much happiness.

Our children were well formed and healthy, and, though we had but six, I considered them a very valuable present made to my country. Our eldest son was named George; our second child, a girl, Olivia; another girl, Sophia; Moses was our next; and, after twelve years, we had two sons more, Richard and William. When our visitors would say:

"Mrs. Primrose, you have the finest children in the whole country!"

"Ay, neighbor," she would answer, "they are as Heaven made them—handsome enough if they be good enough; for handsome is that handsome does."

And then she would bid the girls hold up their heads; who, to conceal nothing, were certainly very handsome.

Matrimony was always one of my favorite topics, and I wrote several sermons to prove its happiness. It was, perhaps, from hearing marriage so often recommended that my eldest son, upon leaving Oxford, fixed his affections upon a neighboring clergyman's daughter, Miss Arabella Wilmot, who was allowed by all (except my two daughters) to be completely pretty. Everything was soon happily arranged, but, as Mr. Wilmot was courting his fourth wife, and I always stoutly contended that a clergyman should not marry a second time, our controversies on this point began to cool his friendship. The day before the wedding a relation of mine called with sorry news.

"The merchant in town," said he, "in whose hands your money was lodged, has gone off to avoid bankruptcy, and is thought not to have left a shilling in the pound."

This blow soon determined Mr. Wilmot to break off the match, and my family found themselves humbled in the world, without an education to render them callous to its contempt. As we had only four hundred pounds remaining out of fourteen thousand, I joyfully accepted a small cure of fifteen pounds a year, meaning to increase my salary by farming. My eldest son George having started for London to seek his fortune, we set out soon after for our new home. Stopping the first night at an obscure inn, we found there a poor gentleman, named Burchell, who lacked money to pay his reckoning, having temporarily impoverished himself by his benevolence. I gladly lent him two pounds, and, during part of the next day, he traveled with us, giving me an entertaining account of Sir William Thornhill, the generous and eccentric uncle of our new landlord, and endearing himself to us all by plunging into a rapid stream and rescuing Sophia, who had been thrown from her horse by the force of the current.

Our retreat was in a little neighborhood of frugal farmers. The house, of one story, was snugly thatched, and nicely whitewashed inside, and, though the same room served for parlor and kitchen, that only made it the warmer. We had many simple pleasures to refresh us after our honest industry, and often sat together, when the weather was fine, on a rustic seat overshadowed with hawthorn and honeysuckle.

There, one holiday, a genteel young man approached us with a careless superior air, and soon let us know that he was Squire Thornhill, our landlord. Such is the power of fortune and fine clothes that he was forthwith on the easiest terms with the female part of the family, and readily obtained permission to renew his visits.

My wife thought this meeting a most lucky hit, and declared she could see no reason why the two Miss Wrinklers should marry great fortunes, and her children get none. Observing that Olivia secretly admired the squire, I warned them heartily against disproportioned friendships, but the arrival of a side of venison, with his compliments, dulled the edge of my remonstrance.

That evening poor Mr. Burchell made us a visit, and helped us the next day in the hayfield, assisting Sophia with assiduity; but I had too good an opinion of her understanding to be under any uneasiness from the attentions of a man of broken fortune.

Shortly after, we entertained our landlord at dinner, and, though he talked like a flippant freethinker, he made himself highly agreeable to Olivia and her mother, who began to speak exultantly of a match with the squire's family, and defended him with warmth, when I declared:

"I could have been better pleased with one that was poor and honest, than this fine gentleman with his fortune and infidelity."

The next morning Mr. Burchell came again, and though he was always cheerful, amiable and even wise, I began to be displeased with the impression he seemed to be making on Sophia. However, he took himself away when the squire sent word by his chaplain that he intended giving a moonlight ball on the grass before our door. Mr. Thornhill fetched two young ladies of fashion from town; neighbor Flambrough's rosy daughters were brought in, flaunting with red top-knots, and we had a very gay time of it, winding up with prayers.

My girls began now to pitch their thoughts very high, and their pride was not lowered by a fortune telling gipsy who promised Livy a squire and Sophy a lord!—all for a shilling apiece! Then the two fine ladies from town paid us a visit—Lady Blarney and Miss Caroline Wilhelmina Skeggs!—and though Mr. Burchell turned his back, and cried "Fudge!" at the end of each sentence, we were vastly pleased with their high life conversation; and my wife struck up a notable plan of sending our two daughters to town as their companions, at stipends of thirty pounds and twenty-five guineas a year. This they very condescendingly approved, only requiring, as a mere form, Mr. Thornhill's recommendation. This he readily gave, and the expedition to town was speedily resolved upon, though Mr. Burchell very presumptuously sought to dissuade us from it.

As we were now rising in the world we determined to sell our old colt, which had no tail, and buy a better one. My son Moses went to the fair with him, in a waistcoat of gosling green, fell into the hands of a prowling sharper, and brought back only a gross of green spectacles! Then I took our other horse, old Blackberry, and sold him myself to a most venerable appearing gentleman, who gave me an order on neighbor Flamborough, for five pounds. But when my honest neighbor saw the name—"Ephraim Jenkinson"—he exclaimed:

"The greatest rascal under heaven! This is the very same rogue that sold the spectacles!"

I went home dejected, but found my wife and girls in tears over a greater disappointment, for the two fine ladies, having heard reports of us from some malicious person, had set out for London, leaving us to wonder who could have aspersed our charcters thus basely. By chance, however, Mr. Burchell was detected in the villainy of having sent a warning letter to the ladies at Thornhill Castle, and, when reproached, he showed such effrontery that I could scarcely govern my passion.

"Ungrateful wretch!" I cried, "be gone and no longer pollute my dwelling with thy baseness!"

He smiled and departed with the utmost composure, leaving us astonished and enraged at his assurance.

Squire Thornhill continued his attentions, but all my wife's art could not bring him to a proposal. At last it was resolved that Olivia should marry, at the end of a month, Farmer Williams (who was in easy circumstances, prudent, sincere and openly devoted to her), provided the squire did not meantime declare his intentions. Instead, however, he discontinued his visits and Olivia seemed contented with the change in her fate. Four days before her intended nuptials, little Dick came running in, crying:

"Oh, papa, she is gone—sister Livy is gone from us forever!"

"Gone, child!"

"Yes—with two gentlemen in a post chaise—and one kissed her—and she cried—but he persuaded her—and she said: "Oh, what will my poor papa do when he knows I am undone!"

"Now then," cried I, "my children, go and be miserable, for we shall never enjoy one hour more. And, oh, may Heaven's everlasting fury light upon him and his! Thus to rob me of my child!"

"She's an ungrateful creature," said my wife, weeping, "to use us thus."

"Do not talk hardly," said I; "she shall be welcome to this heart, though stained with vices, if I find but repentance."

My suspicions fell entirely upon our young landlord, but, when I insisted on seeing him, he met me with an open face and seemed amazed at the elopement, protesting on his honor that he was quite a stranger to it. This denial and some other circumstances soon convinced me that the real culprit was no other than Mr. Burchell! I followed some clews to his flight with my poor daughter, but in vain. Returning sadly homeward, I fell in with a very well dressed gentleman who invited me to sup with him, and talked politics at a great rate; but he proved to be only the butler, and the sudden arrival of his master and mistress put me in great confusion. Just then, who should enter but Miss Arabella Wilmot, who was formerly engaged to be married to my son George. She recognized me with joy, and, on hearing my name, the old gentleman and lady, her uncle and aunt, insisted on my staying for some days.

The next evening we went to see some strolling players act in a barn. When the chief performer appeared and perceived Miss Wilmot and me, he stood speechless. It was my unfortunate George! He burst into tears and retired. I conducted Miss Wilmot home, and we soon had my son with us; all his travels had brought him no more fortune than a stick and a wallet; but I fancied that I could discern that Miss Wilmot still looked on him with a favorable eye. Nor was this preference abated by the arrival of Mr. Thornhill, who, I learned, had already made her some overtures. He seemed surprised at seeing me, but was very friendly, and procured for George an ensign's commission in one of the regiments going to the West Indies.

Giving my son all I had—my blessing—I took leave of the good family that had entertained me so long, and set out for home. Putting up for the night at a little public house, I chanced to overhear the landlady berating some one in the room above.

"Out I say," she cried; "what, you trumpery, to come and take up an honest house without cross or coin to bless yourself with! Come along, I say."

"Oh, madam," cried the stranger, "pity me for one night, and death will soon do the rest!"

I knew the voice of my poor Olivia, flew to her rescue, and caught her in my arms.

"Welcome, my dearest, lost one, to your poor old father's bosom!"

"Oh, papa, can't forgive me! I know you cannot!"

"Yes, my child, I do. But it surprises me how a person of Mr. Burchell's seeming honor could be guilty of such baseness."

"Papa, you labor under a strange mistake. Mr. Burchell always admonished me against Mr. Thornhill, who"—

"Mr. Thornhill! Can it be?"

"Yes, sir, it was Mr. Thornhill who employed the two ladies, as he called them, who were, in fact, abandoned women, to decoy us up to town. They would have succeeded, but for Mr. Burchell's letter, and I am convinced he was ever our sincerest friend."

"You amaze me! My first suspicions of Mr. Thornhill's baseness were too well grounded."

"Alas, papa, you are but little acquainted with his villainies; he has been married already to six or eight wives more, whom, like me, he has deceived and abandoned. So monstrously did he treat me that I left him and fled here, only to be at a distance from a wretch I detested."

The next day I took Olivia home, arriving near midnight, just in time to save my little ones from the flames which devoured our humble cottage before our eyes, leaving us houseless and hungry, but for the charity of our kind neighbors. My arm, too, was severely burned, but I suffered less from that than information I received that Mr. Thornhill was going to be married to Miss Wilmot in a few days. My Olivia's betrayer had even the assurance to present himself to me, with his usual air of familiarity, and pretend that his conduct toward her had nothing criminal in it.

"Avoid my sight!" cried I. "Were my brave son at home he would not suffer this, but I am old and disabled, and every way undone. I reposed my heart upon thine honor, and have found its baseness. Go, and possess what fortune has given thee—beauty, riches, health and pleasure. Go, and leave me to want, infamy, disease and sorrow. Yet, humble as I am, though thou hast my forgiveness, thou shalt ever have my contempt."

"Depend upon it," returned he, "you shall feel the effects of this insolence."

Nor did he threaten in vain. The next morning his steward demanded my annual rent. I could not pay; so my cattle were sold, and I myself was cast into prison, whither I was accompanied by my disconsolate family. Olivia was suffering from a slow fever, and one day in the depression of her spirits she was heard uttering these mournful lines:

"When lovely woman stoops to folly,
And finds too late that men betray,
What charm can soothe her melancholy?
What art can wash her guilt away?

"The only art her guilt to cover,
To hide her shame from every eye,
To give repentance to her lover
And wring his bosom is—to die."

We had now nothing between us and famine, save what my son Moses could earn as a day laborer. Even in this strait I found a friend in a fellow prisoner, that very Ephraim Jenkinson, who had got old Blackberry for a worthless draft on neighbor Flamborough. His cunning had not saved him from jail, but he promised to see what it could do toward relieving me.

Meanwhile my poor Olivia grew worse, became speechless, and then came the sad tidings—she was dead! It was for her sake I had defied Squire Thornhill, and now I consented to make my submission to him. In vain! He would show no mercy! As if to complete the sum of our miseries, our dearest Sophia was snatched from us, carried off by unknown ruffians! But ill fortune had yet another blow. The prison keeper entered with a man all bloody, wounded and fettered. Horror! It was my George! His regiment had not left England, and hearing of Thornhill's crime he challenged the villain. Instead of appearing in person, Thornhill sent four domestics to seize him. One he wounded, but the others captured my poor son; as a challenger his life was forfeited!

But let us be inflexible, and fortune will at last change in our favor. The next event was the return of Sophia, who had been rescued by our old friend, Mr. Burchell. He received my apologies in the kindest way, and Sophia explained that he had heard her cries, and disarmed the ruffian who had seized her, but who managed to make his escape.

"Mr. Burchell," cried I, "as you have delivered my girl, if you can stoop to an alliance with a family so poor as mine, take her, obtain her consent, and you have mine."

Without the least reply he ordered dinner, a dozen of wine, and some cordials for me, asserting that, though in a prison, he never felt more disposed to be merry.

At my request Mr. Jenkinson and my son were now admitted. George regarded Mr. Burchell with astonishment, and stood fixed at a respectful distance. Perceiving himself known, our guest began assuming all his native dignity, desired my son to come forward. After pronouncing severely on the sin of dueling, he admitted such palliation of poor George's fault as induced him to forgive it.

"If there be injury," said he, "there shall be redress; and this I may say without boasting, that none have taxed the injustice of Sir William Thornhill."

We now found that our harmless, amusing companion, poor Mr. Burchell, was in reality the uncle of our offending landlord, and a man of large fortune and great interest, to whom senators listened with applause. My poor wife and Sophia were overwhelmed, but Sir William smilingly reassured them, and at his request, Jenkinson, who had furnished a clew to the abductor of Sophia, was sent with two men to apprehend the rascal.

Before we had well dined, a message was brought from Squire Thornhill, desiring permission to appear and vindicate his innocence, with which our request was complied. Being introduced, he gave so smooth a version of his conduct as quite cleared him, if it could be believed. But at the sudden appearance of Jenkinson, with the ruffian who had carried off Sophia, he turned pale, and it presently came out that he himself had instigated the abduction with the basest designs.

"Heavens!" cried Sir William, "what a viper!"

The unexpected arrival of Miss Arabella Wilmot surprised us next, and it speedily appeared that the squire, to win her hand, had persuaded her that George was married and gone to America. The revelation of his baseness revived her passion for my son, who was now released, at Sir William's request, and presently appeared in his regimentals, whereupon she lost no time in blushingly letting him know that, if she could not be his, she would never be another's.

The squire now showed himself the hardy villain, and, laying aside shame, insultingly declared that Miss Wilmot's fortune was safely made over to him, and he cared not who won the lady herself. This was too true; but neither George nor Arabella heeded it in the least.

"Let him enjoy our fortune," cried she, "I now can be happy even in indigence."

"And I," cried the squire, with a malicious grin, "shall be very happy with what you despise."

"Hold," cried Jenkinson; "can the squire have this lady's fortune if he be married to another?"

"Undoubtedly he cannot," replied the baronet.

"Well," said Jenkinson, "he is married already; and, if the company restrain their curiosity a few minutes, they shall see his wife."

So saying, he darted off, and presently returned with—Olivia!

"Squire," he cried, "this is your lawful wife, and here is the license! You commissioned me to get a false license and a false priest, to deceive this young lady, but I got a true license and a true priest."

A burst of pleasure now seemed to fill the whole apartment. Mr. Thornhill's assurance forsook him, he fell on his knees before his uncle, and implored compassion. Sir William promised him a bare competence to support the wants of life, and ordered him to be gone.

All now hastened to salute Olivia, whose death Jenkinson and my wife had thought it necessary to persuade me of, to procure my submission to the squire. Sophia did not seem perfectly satisfied, but Sir William soon relieved her doubts by claiming her as his own "loveliest, most sensible of girls."

The next day there was a joyful double wedding, seasoned with the good news of the recovery of my fortune from my merchant in town, who had been arrested at Antwerp. All my cares were now over; it only remained that my gratitude in prosperity should exceed my former submission in adversity.

Two grand jurors are on trial in Baltimore for attempting to blackmail a man against whom the district attorney had asked for an indictment.

WOMAN'S WEAKNESS.

A Leaf from the Docket of a Divorce Court.

Not long since a singular suit for divorce was tried in one of the courts of the West. The plaintiff, from all accounts, appears to have been a reckless and unscrupulous adventurer, and the defendant a very good, amiable, much abused, long suffering woman. The husband, in order to have some pretext for getting rid of his wife, claimed that she had neglected his personal comfort in the grossest manner, defied his authority, stolen his money and been connubially unfaithful to him in repeated instances. To prove this he produced witnesses of a very questionable character, who were made to contradict themselves by the defendant's counsel, and shown to have no social or moral standing, even in a community where the requirements for what is vaguely known as respectability are not remarkably high. Indeed, their testimony was so effectually overthrown as to leave little doubt on the mind of the judge that they had been suborned, though he had no means of proving his belief.

The plaintiff, with sublime audacity, intimated that injustice had been done him, and asked through his counsel for a postponement of the case, that he might bring more witnesses, since those he had introduced seemed to be discredited. The court refused to grant the motion, and the trial went on, the testimony for the defendant being duly opened. Then a number of well known and trustworthy witnesses swore that the husband had treated his wife shamefully; that he had often been seen drunk; that he had repeatedly beaten her; that he had pawned her jewelry to get money to gamble with; that he had consorted with vile women, and behaved, in a word, like a thorough paced villain. When this damaging evidence had been given, and the feeling of the court and the spectators had been plainly foreshadowed, the plaintiff's counsel, with a view to counteracting the effect, arose and asked, if any such state of facts were credible, why the defendant would have resisted the divorce. "Is it in human nature for anybody to endure such treatment," he inquired, "and yet show unwillingness to be free from its continuation, when the opportunity is not only offered, but the demand frequently urged?" This question was so pertinent, and the answer so difficult, apparently, that something like a reaction set in, and the lawyer looked delightedly around the room, regarding with an air of triumph the spectators, who, in the remote West, have quite as much to do with trying causes as the judge himself. Nothing discomfited, the defendant's counsel recalled one of his witnesses, and elicited the information that he (the witness) often asked Mrs. —— why she did not leave her husband; that he had told her that it was a duty she owed to her friends as well as to herself. Her invariable reply, with broken sobs, was in substance: "I cannot, cannot leave him, for I love him so. He doesn't mean to be bad; he's good sometimes; it is his bad associations that are the cause of it all. He'll be better after awhile, I'm sure. You wouldn't want me to leave him if you know how I loved him."

Here the loungers in the courtroom were plainly moved, and when the young wife, who, though pale, wretched, and hopeless looking, bore traces of past beauty, gave way to her suppressed emotions in a flood of tears, there were loud murmurs and audible threats, portending no good to the plaintiff. The judge himself, who was not all adamant, remarked, in a few moments, with a quiver in his voice, that there was no need of continuing the case; that the suit was dismissed, with costs to the plaintiff. The decision was received with a shout of mingled joy and rage. The odious husband understood its meaning and declined to quit the courthouse. The spectators were finally got out by the sheriff and his deputies, after which the plaintiff claimed their protection, and stole off secretly. Otherwise, no doubt, he would have been roughly handled by the crowd, who hung about for some time, waiting for his appearance, as one of them grimly observed, in order to get better acquainted with the gentleman.

According to the local journal, the gentleman departed abruptly from town the same evening, greatly to the disappointment of the community who would have been only too happy to show its appreciation of him in a well fitting coat of tar and feathers. The same journal also mentions that the maltreated wife disappeared the day following, and expresses the opinion, based on trustworthy information, that she had gone after her scoundrel husband. Its conclusion is that "women are awfully queer." Further advices indicate that the late plaintiff has probably married a number of women for such property as they might have; turned it into cash; spent it; got rid of them by abuse, flight or law; and that he has thus far escaped the consequence of his manifold sins. He is represented as a "mean looking cuss," but "a regular heart smasher among the fair sex."—*New York Times.*

Given in Marriage.

The great opportunity of marrying for either sex, says an exchange, occurs between the ages of twenty and twenty-five; the chances are not seriously diminished for men in the ensuing five years, but for women as they approach thirty there is nowhere near half as much probability. The fact that if people mean to marry at all they should set about it in the earlier years of maturity is very plainly enforced by these figures. At about the age of twenty-five unmarried women have lost two-thirds of their chances; at thirty, six-sevenths; at forty, twenty-nine thirtieths. When a bachelor has reached thirty years he has lost seven-tenths of his opportunites; at forty, more than nine-tenths. Marriages in which there is great disparity of ages seem to be comparatively rare in Philadelphia; the old gentlemen of that city do not take kindly to very young wives; in 1875 only one girl under twenty married a man of over fifty years, and only one woman under thirty married a man of over seventy. October is the favored month with people desiring wedlock, but they are almost equally well satisfied with any of the winter or fall months. On the other hand, March, whether in its quality of lamb or lion, is considered a wretched month for bridals; and August and July are almost equally out of favor.

Cow Music.

The cow has at least four tones or lows. First, there is her alarmed or distressed low, when deprived of her calf or separated from her mates—her low of affection. Then there is her call of hunger, a petition for food, sometimes full of impatience, or her answer to the farmer's call, full of eagerness. Then there is that peculiar frenzied bawl she utters on smelling blood, which causes every member of the herd to lift its head and hasten to the spot—the native cry of the clan. When she is gorged or in great danger she bawls also, but that is different. And lastly, there is the long, sonorous volley she lets off on the hills or in the yard, or along the highway, and which seems to be expressive of a kind of unrest and vague longing—the longing of the imprisoned Io for her lost identity. She sends her voice forth so that every god on Mount Olympus can hear her plaint. She makes this sound in the morning, especially in the spring, as she goes forth to graze.—*Galaxy.*

THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

The Senate and House Committees Appointed to Consider the Presidential Question.

Fourteen men now have the important question before them of reporting a plan for the settlement of the Presidential problem, seven Republicans, Senators Edmunds, Morton, Freeinghuysen and Logan, and Congressmen McCrary, Hoar and Willard, and seven Democrats, Senators Thurman, Bayard and Ransom, and Congressmen Payne, Hunton, Hewitt and Springer. They have from now until the fourteenth of February to deliberate and agree upon a measure, for it is not until then that the vote is counted, and it is probable that the two houses will accept any "method of examining the votes" on which the committee may agree. On the whole, the committee is thought to have been well selected. Members of both sides are sound lawyers, capable of sifting and naturally respecting precedents, and who are likely to be guided to a conclusion by what they shall find, on a careful investigation of the manner in which this question has been treated and regarded in Congress from the beginning, to be the proper way of counting the votes.

Senator Morton has probably examined the matter more carefully than any other member of the present joint committee. He has been for several years desirous of a constitutional amendment changing the method of electing the President, and in the debates on his amendment and on the bill which, at the session, passed the Senate to take the place of the twenty-second joint rule, he took a very prominent part. That bill, under his leadership, received the support of almost every Republican in the Senate and of some Democrats. In the course of the debate, which lasted many days, Mr. Morton laid down two important points as beyond controversy. As to the powers of the Vice-President he said:

"I do not accept the suggestion that the Vice-President of the United States has anything more to do in the business of counting the votes for President and Vice-President than that specific duty which is prescribed for and enjoined upon him by the Constitution. That duty is, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, to open the certificates. There being no other duty assigned to him I infer, naturally, that he is to do nothing more."

In regard to the decision where two sets of electoral returns come up from a State he thus explained the effect of a section in his own bill:

"The effect of this section is to determine which set of electoral returns is to be counted, and if the two houses do not agree neither set is to be counted; and again, the vote goes out. The State has no vote because, unless there is some tribunal to settle which vote shall be counted, you cannot count both, and, therefore, you cannot count either. You must have some tribunal to settle that difficulty; and what tribunal is safer than the two houses of Congress?"

Of Senator Edmund's opinions less is known. He and Mr. Frelinghuysen have favored a submission of disputed questions to the supreme court, but this could not be done without a Constitutional amendment for which no one is now inclined.

Senators Thurman, Frelinghuysen and Logan voted for Mr. Morton's bill last session and are thus committed to Mr. Morton's views above expressed. Senators Bayard, Edmunds and Ransom voted against it, but they are known to have been of late re-examining the subject and may see cause to come to a different conclusion.

Of the representatives on the joint committee Mr. McCrary has probably given the most careful attention to the question. He is the author of a standard treatise on the law of elections, and is a sound and painstaking lawyer. Mr. Willard, also a Republican, is a member of the silver commission. Mr. Geo. F. Hoar is a learned lawyer. Of the Democrats on the committee Mr. Payne is a banker, Mr. Hewitt a manufacturer, Messrs. Hunton and Springer lawyers.

It is not yet known whether the two committees will work together at first. They will at any rate frequently confer, and they have Senator Morton's old bill to work on. They will probably not be content without a complete investigation of all the precedents since the foundation of the government upon the electoral count, and an examination of what has been held upon the powers of the Vice-President and the two houses in this somewhat numerous debates in which this question has come up.—*Herald.*

Important Railway Decision.

On the sixteenth day of August, 1870, Henry Peck, desiring in company with his wife and daughter to visit Cape Ann, Mass., purchased at the office of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, at Norwich, three tickets for Albany via Utica, receiving the tickets of the Central and Hudson River railroad company at Albany, for which he paid the usual fare. Mr. Peck started to board the train which stood in the depot, but was told that he would have to find seats in the forward cars, inasmuch as those in the rear were already filled. Acting on the information, he went forward with his family, and finding no unoccupied seats in the coaches, went into a drawing-room car and took possession of three chairs. By-and-bye the conductor of the train appeared, took their tickets and passed on. Soon after the special conductor of the palace car came in, and demanded seventy-five cents extra for each chair as palace car fare. Peck refused to pay it, claiming that he had paid full fare to Albany. At the next stopping place Peck, still refusing the demand, was ejected from the train, his wife and daughter following voluntarily. Peck brought suit against the corporation in the Chemung county courts to recover damages. In two courts the juries rendered a verdict in his favor. The railroad company carried the case to the court of appeals, and the trial resulted in a verdict of $3,000 for the plaintiff.

Peace or War.

Whether there shall be peace or war in Europe still depends on the attitude of England. It was in her power to avert the Crimean war, and it likewise rests with her to settle peaceably the pending conflict. If her government, says the *Tribune*, allows the Turks to entertain any hope that the army and navy of England will uphold them against Russia, the Porte will undoubtedly reject the proposed reforms, and plunge the country into war. The British policy is still in doubt. Lord Salisbury has advised the sultan to accept the terms proposed by the conference, but a semi-official journal in London declares that his counsel must not be treated as an ultimatum. Almost identical steps marked the approach to the Crimean war. Lord Stafford formally advised the Porte to accept a note which would have satisfied Russia, but he allowed the Porte to discover that it might safely adopt a different course. Accordingly it did so, and was upheld by both France and England. The contemplated sailing of the British fleet from Besika bay and the approaching departure of Sir Henry Elliot afford promise that England is resolved to convince the Turks this time of Lord Salisbury's sincerity. Had England's conduct been as consistent as that of France, there could be no doubt as to her intentions.

THE BENGAL CYCLONE.

Further Particulars of the Terrible Loss of Life and Property.

The London *Times* furnishes a few additional particulars concerning the effects of the cyclone wave which, on the thirty-first of October, came upon the slumbering inhabitants of the Backergunge and neighboring districts like a thief in the night. The *Times* says: The comparatively few details that have yet reached us concerning the effects of the cyclone wave which, at midnight, on October 31, suddenly swooped round the low-lying district at the mouth of the Ganges, are sufficient to mark the event as probably the most destructive catastrophe by water on authentic record. It is to be feared that, when anything like an accurate account has been taken of the destruction to life and property which was caused, it will be found considerably to exceed the estimate already made, appallingly high as that is. It is not easy to form any adequate idea of the destruction of life which has occurred; 215,000 lives lost in a space of time that might also be counted by minutes! This number exceeds by several thousand the population of Cumberland, is four times the loss of life caused by the Hooghly cyclone of October, 1864, and bears about the same proportion to the number of deaths caused by the Lisbon earthquake of the middle of last century. The immediate cause of the recent catastrophe in the Backergunge and neighboring districts was what is known as a cyclone wave, or storm wave. At eleven o'clock, we are told, on the night of the storm there were no signs of danger; before midnight the cyclone wave swept over an area probably close on three thousand square miles, to a depth in places of twenty feet, waking the sleeping inhabitants only to a consciousness of their terrible fate.

CYCLONES OF OTHER PERIODS.

One of the earliest cyclones of which details have been recorded occurred, not in the usual season, but in December, 1789. It was accompanied by a huge storm wave, which broke on the coast at Coringa, near the mouth of the Godavery. In this case, as in several other cases on record, the coast was swept by three successive waves, the first of which drove all before it, and flooded the town with several feet of water; the second overtopped the first and covered all the neighboring district, while the third dashed its waters over all. Nearly all the town, with thirty thousand inhabitants, was destroyed, while the shipping at anchor in the bay were thrown far up on to the land. This very spot was visited by almost equally destructive cyclone wave in 1839. On October 31, 1831, 150 miles of the country at the mouth of the Ganges was swept by a wave which obliterated 300 native villages and destroyed 10,000 of the inhabitants. Other destructive hurricanes are recorded as having occurred on the same coast on October 7, 1832, and September 21, 1839. On October 21, 1833, a wave swept the mouth of the Hooghly and overwhelmed 10,000 people; while, on the twenty-first of the previous May, three successive waves, as at Coringa, swept away 600 villages and destroyed 50,000 people. The last of these waves was nine feet higher than the highest tide, and the barometer is said to have suddenly fallen as much as two inches.

THE CALCUTTA CYCLONE.

In the Calcutta cyclone of October 5, 1864, the devastation was almost solely due to the effect of the cyclone wave, the extent of country laid under water having been 1,500 square miles. It was of little avail that the banks of the Hooghly and its feeders, and the islands at its mouth were protected by dikes and embankments of from eight to ten feet high; these, even if they had been strong enough to withstand the shock of the wave, were far overtopped by it, and the land inside laid under water to a depth of from six feet to eighteen feet. In the Hooghly the greatest height of this memorable cyclone wave recorded was sixteen and a half feet above high spring-tide level, and about twenty-seven feet above the mean level of the sea. Even as far up on Calcutta it was about the same height as the highest spring tide, and fourteen and a half feet above the mean sea level. The wave was felt as high up as Mehurpore, on the Matabangha. The loss of life directly caused by the storm wave was not less than 50,000, and would probably have been enormously greater had the wave caught the people asleep, as has been the case at Backergunge.

In the brief space of one month after the Hooghly disaster of 1864, on November 5, a scarcely less destructive wave dashed over the coast at Masulipatam, at the mouth of the Kistnah, where the curve of the coast is precisely of a nature to intercept and concentrate the power of such a wave. The loss of life in this case was something like 35,000 people. Only three years later, November 1, 1867, the Calcutta district had another similar visitation, happily not nearly so destructive, as only 1,000 lives were lost, though 30,000 native huts were swept away.

Of all recorded previous catastrophies of this kind, the most terrible occurred in 1862, and the natives still remember it as the *banya* or flood of 1229 B. S. This cyclone appears to have had a very wide range, extending far inland, and to the east, and far beyond Calcutta to the west. It swept over all the islands at the mouth of the Hooghly and over the neighboring coasts. Fortunately the wave broke in the early evening, and, as the cyclone had been raging for some time, the people were in some measure prepared. Still, it is stated, 100,000 of the inhabitants and as many cattle were destroyed, and property to the extent of more than 1,000,000 rupees.

The Nineteenth Rule.

It was noticed when the present session of the United States Congress begun that the sale of liquors at the House restaurant, which used to be a furtive business, was conducted without any attempt at concealment, the bottles being plainly in sight and the liquors being drank without disguise or deception. On inquiry it turns out that the caterer examined the manual of Congress and found that the restriction on his selling liquor was contained in the nineteenth joint rule, as follows:

"No spirituous or malt liquors or wines shall be offered for sale or kept within the Capitol in any room or building connected therewith, or on the public grounds adjacent thereto."

As the joint rules were no longer in force the caterer inferred his right to sell liquor, and hence the change above referred to. An invitation to drink is now worded as an invitation to "go down and suspend the nineteenth joint rule.

About Moods.

Henry Ward Beecher, in the course of a Friday night talk, said: "I have had moods where I would have given the world to have been able to have gone into the pulpit and stated, not what I thought, but what I felt. There are feelings that cannot be expressed in words. When a man says to his chosen maiden: 'I love you,' do you suppose he tells the whole story? It is a story that cannot be told. It is infinite, boundless, supreme; a stream forever flowing and never flowing away. And there is a state in those that have gone to the height of divine life which is wordless. It cannot be told."

On the River Nile.

As an instance of the dread inspired by the authorities, says Gen. McClellan, in *Scribner's Monthly*, I will mention a circumstance that occurred to us. Between Gebel el Tayr and Minieh, we were sailing rapidly, with a strong north wind that made the river very rough, when Achmet called me to the deck. The river in front was covered with native vessels, and some four or five hundred yards ahead was a group floating down the river, standing on and clinging to something just below the surface. As some native boats were close to these people, and heading toward them, we did not doubt that they would relieve them, when, to our surprise and horror, they passed on without an effort to aid them, and the poor wretches floated past, shrieking and imploring help. Of course, we at once let go the sheet, and sent our sandal after the drowning men. Our sandal and that of the "Zarifa" succeeded in rescuing all, after they had floated down about a mile further, and we soon had them on board. There were thirteen, of various colors and conditions—among them a woman. They had been three hours in the water, and were nearly dead with cold and fright. From all that we could learn more than that number had perished before we saw them. Some of them were merchants *en route* to Cairo to make purchases, and, in their alarm, had thrown away considerable sums of money. Our sailors were very prompt in saving them, and, when we had them on board, were as kind as possible in giving them food, drying their clothes, etc. Scores of native boats must have passed close by them without an attempt at rescue. Soon after they were safely on our boat, Achmet told me that the crew were anxious that I should shield them from any harm for their good action. Naturally, I was astonished, when it at length appeared that the cause of apprehension was the same that had prevented the native boats from rendering assistance. It was the fear that, had any perished, all who took part in the deliverance would be thrown into prison as witnesses; and once get a man into prison, no matter for what cause, his chances for egress are faint indeed. The fear of the authorities is so great that these naturally kind hearted men will see a fellow creature die rather than incur the risk of saving him. It appeared that the woman had been to Minieh to visit her son, a mere lad, who was in prison. Her story was, that the shiek of her village had given him some order which he had forgotten to execute, whereupon, as the readiest method of improving his memory for the future, the sheik choked him until he fell senseless. Therefore, his numerous brothers and sisters, thinking him dead, howled as Orientals only can; so, by way of teaching the family not to make a fuss about trifles, the shiek sent the boy to prison for two months. When the governor of Minieh called in the evening, and expressed his thanks for the rescue of the people, I asked the favor of the boy's release, provided the mother's story was true. Next day he was released, and I was informed that his sentence of two months' imprisonment had been for feigning death!

Something About Insects.

An old friend of mine, an enthusiastic philo-apiarian, told me that being at a friend's house one dry summer, when all the field flowers were nearly scorched up, he saw thousands of bees busy in a field of clover then in bloom.

"I wish my bees were here," said my friend.

"Probably they are," replied the gentleman.

"What, at forty miles, distance?"

"Yes," said his friend. "On your return home dredge the backs of your bees with flour as they issue from the hives in the morning, and we shall see."

This was done, and his friend wrote to him him directly: "There are plenty of your white jacket bees here in the clover."

But whatever is the fact with bees, ants follow their noses much more than their eyes. In my garden I saw a train of ants ascending an apple tree; go up by one track, and descend by another. As in ascending they passed between two small shoots that sprung from the bole, I stopped their passage with a piece of bark. The ants did not see this obstruction with their eyes, but ran bump against it, and stood still, astonished. Soon a crowd of them had thus been suddenly stopped, and were anxiously searching about for a passage. By various successive starts forward, they eventually got around the obstruction and reached the track on the other side. The line of scent was renewed, and thenceforward, on arriving at the barricade, they went, without a moment's hesitation, by the circular track. I then took my penknife and paced away a piece of the outer bark on the open bole where the ants were descending. The effect was the same. The scent being taken away, the ants came to a dead stand, and there was the same confounded crowd, and the same spasmodic attempts to regain the road, which being effected in the same way, the scent was carried over the shaven part of the bark, and the train ran on as freely as before.—*St. Nicholas.*

The Alabama Claims.

The court of commissioners of Alabama claims has announced its final decisions. The whole number of claims filed before this court since its organization, including those of which it was originally given jurisdiction, as well as those received under the act of July 6, 1876, extending the time of the court and slightly increasing its jurisdiction, is 2,067. The aggregate amount awarded is about $9,500,000. The amount claimed in the cases as presented is $144,999,516. The Geneva award in round figures was $15,500

Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Jan. 18, 1877.

Auditor General Temple has our thanks for a copy of his annual report.

From Washington Jan. 8 we have it that the President nominated Levi P. Luckey, who was implicated with Babcock in the Whiskey conspiracy, to be Secretary of Utah Territory.

Just like Grant—after pardoning the whisky thieves, he rewards them with new appointments, to go on and steal again.

The local optionists are stirring and intend to revive the local option cause. The executive committee met at Harrisburg on 9. Resolutions were adopted to employ four lecturers, whose duty it shall be to work up the local option interests, and to have power to appoint committees for that purpose in every county in the State, circulating petitions among the people for the resenactment of the local option law during the present session of the Legislature. The ministers of the State are invited to co-operate in this movement by preaching to their people on the subject of temperance and local option on the last Sabbath of January, 1877.

The Louisiana legislature has taken the premium for electing the most scurvy of all politicians, Kellogg, to the U.S. senate. South Carolina is disgraced by her John J. Patterson in the senate, Alabama by her Spencer, but in Kellogg not only Louisiana, but the senate and the nation would be insulted and disgraced. We hardly think this scamp will be allowed to take his seat in that body.

Grant means to be sharp unto the end. He has just appointed brother-in-law Alexander Sharp as paymaster in the army.

Senator Wallace delivered an able speech in the senate, a few days ago, upon the presidential muddle. A synopsis will be found in this week's Reporter.

When Don Cameron was appointed Sec'y of War, Mr. Blaine was asked what he thought of it. His reply was that, "It was the most rascally appointment of this rascally administration."

Another crooked whisky man has been pardoned out of the penitentiary by president Grant. John Henderson is the lucky man, Grant has proven to the crooked whisky gang as a friend who sticketh closer than a brother.

These fellows stole about 100 million dollars of the revenues in the south west, and they are nearly all pardoned now.

LEGISLATIVE.

A bill introduced in the senate by Mr. Holben, supplement to the act to exempt property to the value of $300 from levy and sale on execution and distress for rent, approved April 9, 1849, and the supplements thereto for the purpose of preventing the unfair and fraudulent procurement of the waiver of the benefit of said acts.

In the house by Mr. Quigley, of Clinton, a petition to so amend the game laws as to prevent hunting and fishing for ten years.

BENNET AND THE MOTHER-IN-LAW.

A Baltimore paper, in which city the May family has many near relatives, in discoursing of the Bennet-May scandal, furnishes an item which brings in the was-to-be Mamy-in-law of Bennet. The paper says it is learned from intimate friends of the family that a quarrel between Mrs. May and Mr. Bennett in regard to the bride's dress and some details of the wedding was only the occasion and not the cause of the castigation of the young millionaire. Mrs. May desired her daughter to be married in a wedding dress, and Mr. Bennett insisted on a travelling costume. Mrs. May said it was usual to leave such details to the bride's mother, and Mr. Bennett in his wrath declared that things should be as he wanted them, and he was going to be married privately and would not have any of the May family present anyhow, and more to that effect. Some insulting remarks followed. This happened the day preceding the encounter between Bennett and Fred. May. The real cause of the many postponements of the wedding, and the motive animus in the latest proceeding, is said to be something not yet disclosed and of a delicate nature.

The latest political may be summed up from the following items:

The senate Committee on counting the electoral vote are said to agree unanimously, that the question shall not be left to any outside tribunal and that no State can be thrown out unless both Houses concur. The important question yet remains unsettled.

Mr. Crapo a Republican Representative one of the sub-Committee on Louisiana affairs, says since his examination of the intimidation business, that no honest Returning Board could have secured a majority for Hayes.

Gov. Palmer was on 12 unanimously nominated for the United States Senate by the Democrats of the Illinois Legislature. We are not advised whether he will be supported by the Independents, who hold the balance of power.

According to the theory of the resolutions adopted by the Pennsylvania Senate, Cronin's Oregon vote would count one for Tilden.

The Chronicle special from Washington last evening, says the Oregon business has become weary and unsatisfactory. It don't pan out well for Morton & Co. The New York Herald special has further information. It says:

The Senate Committee which is investigating the Oregon case is coming to the melancholly conclusion that there has been no bribery, no corrupt use of money, and that the hopes they at one time entertained of fixing upon the National Democratic Committee, or upon some of Mr. Tilden's personal friends, complicity in the misuse of money, are doomed to disappointment.

Tilden being fairly elected—of which even Grant, Chandler and other conspirators are convinced—we have permitted our rooster to go back to his coop. Hayes is said to be so angry because we kept our rooster out so long watching his fellows who tried to steal electors.

Poor Hayes—he will not be ferried over.

Vanderbilt is dead—and it is a fact that he took none of his large fortune with him, neither did he mention the Reporter in his will.

Monster democratic meetings were held in Indianapolis and Columbus on 8th of Jan., anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, to protest against the attempt to steal the presidency from Tilden, and put in Hayes with the bayonet. The people of Ohio and Indiana streamed out by thousands, and told the conspirators that the fraud would not be tolerated.

The Camerons have cracked their whip and frightened the republican senate of this state into the passage of a set of rebellions resolutions upon the presidential question, in which the returning board fraud is endorsed, and the declaration made that the electors stolen for Tilden must be counted for Hayes and that there can be no going behind the certificates by congress to ascertain whether there was an honest count.

The resolutions were forced through under the whip and spur and democratic senators, like Dill, Peale, Yerks and others who desired to be heard and objected to the haste in the matter, were not allowed to raise their voice in opposition. Thus was free speech stifled that an iniquity might go through unwhipped by the truth from democratic lips.

These resolutions are intended to frighten such conscientious republican members of the U. S. Senate, as Conkling, Blaine, Edmonds, and others who do not endorse the fraudulent counting in of Hayes, into the traces, and aid in putting the sanction of Congress upon the iniquity. Democrats will await the report of the southern investigating committees, and will insist upon having the man inaugurated as president, who, the evidence shows was honestly elected, no matter how much the Camerons and the other revolutionists rave and snarl and threat, and bluster in resolutions put through a legislature which they master.

In Louisiana things have again got a bad aspect. The truly elected government of Nicolls, Democrat, was getting along finely to the delight of the people of the entire state who came to its support, and Grant for the last two weeks having left returning board Gov. Packard to his fate nothing was left to him but the state house all else, courts, departments and executive have fallen into the hands of Nicolls. Pinchback and five other republicans left the Packard legislature and also joined the democrats. Grant promised he would interfere with neither. Now all of a sudden he violates his promise and sends the usurper Packard word that he will sustain him, at the moment when his legislature was falling to pieces by desertions to the democratic house. So Louisiana may again fall into a muddle, on account of Grants double-dealing

A Washington special to the Baltimore Gazette, of yesterday morning says the regular army cannot be depended upon to carry out the designs of the Hayes conspirators. It has long been known that a large majority of the rank and file of the army was in favor Governor Tilden's inauguration, but it has never yet been suspected that any battalion, if ordered to execute the commands of the war office, would venture to disobey. On this point the special to the Gazette says:

The indignation of the military at this proposed attempt to use them for political purposes is ready to break out into mutiny on the least provocation. The soldiers now stationed at the arsenal, in number about eight hundred, are largely Tilden men, convinced of his honest election, and unwilling to be used as tools. In two batteries of artillery, aggregating over one hundred men, there are only seven prepared to assist in counting in Hayes, under the conviction that he has been the choice of the people. In conversation to-day with men at the arsenal it was believed that they are seriously asking advice from the best legal authorities as to how far they are compelled to go in obeying the orders of their superiors when they know such orders to be purely political, and having received satisfactory answers they have determined to quietly take the bull by the horns and throw down their arms if ordered to use them in the interest of the Hayes usurpation.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, says the Times, has just received a very chilling cold shoulder from his brethren of the Congregational cloth. The overt act is the formation of a new association of Congregational churches, under the name of Manhattan, and the corner-stone of this organization seems to be none-fellow ship with the Plymouth pastor. The cause assigned is the refusal of the old association of New York and Brooklyn to take action in re Tilden vs. Beecher. Among the prominent participants in the new movement are such distinguished clergymen as Dr. Taylor, of the Broadway Tabernacle; Dr. Storrs, of Brooklyn; Dr. Hepworth, of the Church of the Disciples, and Drs. Scudder, Budington, Palmer, Gilman and Ward; indeed the roll embraces nearly all the eminent men of their faith and order in New York and vicinity, except Mr. Beecher and his brother Edward and Lyman Abbott. The constitution imposes upon members the duty of watching over each other in the Lord, "that the ministry be not blamed." The Beecher cause has never received a severer blow than is thus inflicted. But it is a peculiarity of the Plymouth pastor that he is never afraid to stand alone.

Ex-Senator Trumbull remarked the other day that if the truth about Louisiana ever comes out he believes it will be found that there were more murders, more scourgings, more whippings and more abuse of colored men by their own race for voting the Democratic ticket than of colored persons by whites for voting the Republican ticket.

Baron de Verner says, through the grating of a San Francisco cell: "I dislike a country where there is no respect paid to social distinction." He has been swindling.

A large number of Mongolian sheep have been purchased by the agents of the Japanese Government to be crossed with the superior breeds of England and Germany.

Abdul Hamid II., the present Sultan of Turkey, was born in 1842, and adopted by a childless lady of Abdul Mejid's harem, who made him heir to considerable wealth which she possessed. Like his brother Murad, he led a very jovial life, during his father's career, but his strong constitution enabled him to withstand those excesses which prostrated his brother and caused his indisposition. He accompanied the late Abdul-Aziz on his trip to Europe, and contracted a taste for French clothes and French customs, many of which he has introduced to his own household. He has one wife and two children of whom he is very fond, and is generally found poring over maps, military, geological, and statistical. Though bitterly opposed to the Young Turkey party, he is no fanatic, and is said to be well disposed toward the Giaours, always excepting the Greeks, whom he cordially detests. From April last he was kept as carefully under surveillance as his brother and little has been known about him save that he refused to mount the throne until his brother's condition was pronounced incurable, and that, as a member of the Old Turkey party, he advocated war to the death rather than any compromise which might bring about a disintegration of the empire.

A new suit of clothes worn by Senator Williams of Indiana is made of blue jean from a mill in that State, and was presented to him by a committee of women.

Bennet fought a May duel in January.

The police have been after the May-Bennett dueling party but can't nab any of them.

Bennett left for Europe and May is supposed to be among friends in Baltimore and that he is wounded in the arm.

Miss May is still at home with her pa a little out o' sorts and not married yet, poor thing.

We do not think it worth while to take up more space in the Reporter about this little love scrape.

There was a large fire in Edenburg Clarion county on last Saturday evening. Twenty-two business houses were destroyed. Loss $62,000.

CONGRESS MUST COUNT.

SPEECH OF SENATOR WALLACE.

The Law Governing the Casting of the Electoral Vote Clearly Stated.

In the senate of the United States, January 8th, Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved. That the special committee on counting the electoral vote be instructed to inquire and report to the senate upon the following propositions:

First. Electors of President of the United States are a part of the machinery of the federal government.

Second. The power to appoint them is in the states, to be exercised under the restrictions and guarantees of the federal constitution.

Third. The power to ascertain who has been elected President and Vice President of the United States by counting the electoral vote is a quasi-judicial one, and carries with it the right to inquire and decide what are votes.

Fourth. The power is in the two houses, acting concurrently as independent bodies.

Fifth. Each house may examine both facts and law, to enable it to determine these questions: First, are the returns of the electoral colleges before them the true returns? Second, were the votes therein shown to be cast given by those appointed by the state to the office of elector of President of the United States? and third, was the appointment of electors made, and were the votes cast in accordance with the provisions and guarantees of the federal constitution?

Sixth. The certificate and seal of the executive authority of the state, made under the act of congress, is prima facie proof of the appointment of an elector by the state. This mode of proof may be overthrown by the decision of the highest judicial tribunal of the proper state, or of the United States. It may be contradicted by evidence of a plain mistake or palpable fraud

Seventh. When two returns come from a state the two houses, acting concurrently, must determine which is the true return.

Eighth. No electoral vote can be counted without the concurrence of both houses.

Mr. Wallace said: These propositions embody my view of the law. When we settle what the law of this subject is, we have a safe path out of our difficulties. We will bow to the law definitely ascertained. It is our duty to learn this, to recognize its power and obey it. The first proposition is self-evident. It needs no proof. The second will not be disputed for all admit the federal constitution to be the supreme law. The third asserts that the power to count the vote is not ministerial, but is quasi-judical, and carries with it the right to inquire and decide what are votes. The tribunal that counts the votes must judge of the infractions of the constitution. If it is objected in joint meeting that votes were cast for an alien for President, or for one under thirty-five years of age, or one a non-resident for fourteen years, is there no power to inquire and decide the truth? Must the votes be counted? How are the questions to be settled? By debate or by judicial inquiry? Or suppose the vote cast by a senator or a federal judge or unrelieved rebel, is there no power to inquire as to the facts and to decide? Or if the vote was cast on the wrong day or not by ballot must we count the vote? Or if a state colleges votes for citizens of its state, for both offices, can we not inquire? What is the Oregon inquiry now going on? What are all these inquiries but the highest exercise of judicial power, the application of constitutional law to a given state of facts? Surely such a power is not merely ministerial. If a state constitutes its election tribunal so as to deny the clear rights of citizens of the United States, can we not inquire and correct the wrong? If once return be sent by a state, and before it reaches the president of the senate another is substituted, can we not learn the truth and correct it? Or if, between the voters and the president of the senate an irresponsible and unconstitutional tribunal is interposed, which denies the rights of citizens of the United States, or if plain mistake or palpable fraud be shown, can we not inquire and judge and apply the remedy? If this be so in counting the vote we do not declare but we cancel and nullify it. The power to count is given to some tribunal, and the means to reach that end follow by necessary implication. He argued that this power is in the two houses of congress and in the president of the senate. The two houses have local knowledge which he has not. All the great powers of government are in congress, whilst he has no vote in the body over which he presides. This is a great power and would be lodged where most likely to be exercised with judgment and under responsibility. The two houses are equal. They fix the time of choosing electors. They are present when the vote is counted. The language does not give the power to the president of the senate. He is not the presiding officer of the joint meeting. The senate is there as a senate. The house is there as a house, equal in dignity. If a president pro tempore can count the vote whose power does he exercise—his own or that of the senate? If the former then he is greater than his creator. The senate can displace him if he refuses to obey their will. If he exercises their power then the senate is above its own equal body, the house. Both are present. Both or neither count. Can it be that the same clause which clothes the vice president, an independent officer, with this power, also clothes a dependent one therewith? The words "all" and "then" show that the certificates must all be opened before counting begins. Counting is adjudicating. The president of the senate is the avenue of communication. When his duty is done the duty of the two houses begins. In every instance the senate has originated a resolution asking the house to agree on a committee to count the vote. They have so acted in every case but one. The senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) says the action of the returning board is final and binding. It is not so, for it does not provide for a hearing or give a day in court. It takes away judicial scrutiny, and deprives men of their offices without a hearing. It is anti-American, and violates the federal constitution by denying a contest, and refuses the due process of law. A statute is not due process of law. This statute is in direct conflict with the 14th amendment, and we have the right to revise its adjudications to inquire into that fact. Returning boards are not courts. Their duties are ministerial, or, if quasi-judicial, they must permit an appeal of review by courts of law. There is no safety in our system without this. The law creating the Louisiana returning board violates the provision that "no state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the immunities and privileges of citizens of the United States," and no state shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law. Fraud and falsehood can be investigated in every legal tribunal. That power exists in the senate and it is our duty to use it.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, said he had been prepared, for some time, to discuss this Louisiana case, and he could show by the clearest testimony of officers of the army, of white men and black men, that the cases of intimidation in Louisiana made it the imperative duty of the returning board in that state to reject the votes of certain parishes. He had delayed in making his argument until the committee of the senate sent to that state should return. The senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Wallace) assumed as a fact that the returning board was guilty of a fraud. He (Mr. Sherman) gave notice that to-morrow he would move to take up the case of Louisiana, and show, by testimony, what the condition of affairs was in that state.

Mr. Wallace said he had not gone into the question of fact. He merely replied to the argument of the senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman), delivered several days ago.

Mr. Sherman said he had noticed in the newspapers, especially in the New York papers, allegations as to affairs in Louisiana which were not so, and he would show the extent of the wrong committed there. But for the means which Louisiana herself had provided for expurgating this wrong, the vote of the state should not be counted on either side.

Some citizens of Bellefonte have secured two hundred Black Bass and put them in Spring Creek and Bald Eagle.

GOV. HENDRICK'S MESSAGE.

HE PROTESTS AGAINST THE USE OF FEDERAL TROOPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Indianapolis, January 5.—Gov. Hendricks' message to the legislature was delivered this morning. It relates wholly to state affairs, with the exception of a reference to the presence of United States troops in South Carolina saying: The constitutional and independent authority of state courts and legislatures is endangered if not now supported by a patriotic and liberty loving sentiment so strong among the people that party and partisans dare not defy it. During the four years of my administration our state has not been wholly free from domestic troubles. The public peace has on more than one occasion been threatened. Strong bodies of men moved by some real or supposed wrong, have threatened to assert and vindicate rights wholly independent of the remedies and proceedings provided by law. In no instance has the authority and power of the United States been invoked against them, but in every instance have the people preserved the public peace and maintained the authority of the state and the supremacy of her laws. A people so careful of their institutions and so careful in preserving and maintaining the constitutional rights and prerogatives of their own state government cannot be indifferent when other states are threatened with overthrow or the destruction of rights and privileges without which no free state can exist.

DEATH OF VANDERBILT.

Commodore Vanderbilt's protracted sickness was closed on 4 inst., in New York by a peaceful death, with little suffering. As the end had been long expected the announcement caused no immoderate excitement in the city, and no depreciation of quoted values at any of the exchanges. The Commodore had made the most thorough preparations for death, had put all of his affairs in perfect order, and had arranged for the disposition of his property—estimated by good authorities at $60,000,000, or more—by a careful drawn will. In accordance with his wishes, his funeral and every mark of respect to his memory will be simple and unostentatious.

BLAINE NOMINATED.

Augusta, Me., January 4.—Hon. James G. Blaine was nominated in the republican legislative caucus this evening for the short term in the United States senate and also for the full term of six years beginning March 4, 1877. Both nominations were made by acclamation amid a great display of enthusiasm.

THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

Points of Difference Between Republican and Democratic Committeemen.

Washington, Jan. 11.—The statement telegraphed hence that the Senate Committee on Counting the Electoral Vote had agreed upon a bill and sent it to the House committee appointed to confer with them is not true. The Senate committee has not agreed upon any plan yet, although there is a reasonable hope that an agreement will be reached in a few days. The point of difference between the Democratic and Republican members seems to be this: Whether it requires the concurrent action of both Houses to reject or count the vote of a State. The Republicans contend that in the event of a disputed return from a State it can not be rejected without both Houses concur. The Democrats, on the other hand, insist that if one House objects the vote cannot be counted. They point to the action of the two Houses in 1868 on the vote of Georgia. The House voted to reject the vote of that State, and the Senate voted to count it. When the joint convention reassembled, after the action had been taken by the two bodies in their separate capacities, the vote of Georgia was counted after the manner in which that of Missouri was counted in 1873. This action was equivalent, it is claimed, to a rejection of the vote of Georgia on the dissent of the House.

It does not appear that any Republican member of either the Senate or House Committees of Counting the Electoral Vote, except Senator Morton, contends that the President of the Senate has the power to count, and that the two Houses are mere spectators. The utmost that has been claimed by any Republican member of the House Committee is that in the event of the two Houses disagreeing about the counting of the vote of a State, then the President of the Senate has the right to settle the dispute by ordering it to be counted. This is not strenuously contended for, however. The Republicans seem to be disposed to rest their case on the theory that there must be concurrent action to reject. It is certain, however, that at least one Republican member of the House committee does not agree to this and that he will unite with his Democratic colleagues in holding that in the cases of Florida and Louisiana the concurrent action of the two Houses must be had before either one of the two returns from each of these States can be accepted.

The House Committee on the privileges Powers, and Duties of the House of Representatives in counting the electoral vote, held a long session to-night, and finished their report on that subject. Their conclusions are:

First—That the power to count the electoral vote is not conferred by the Constitution upon the President of the Senate.

Second—That this power is conferred by the Constitution upon the Senate and House of Representatives.

Third—That in the execution of the power to count the electoral vote the House of Representatives is, at least, coordinate and equal with the Senate.

Fourth—That in counting the electoral votes, no vote can be counted against the judgment and without the assent of the House.

These propositions were agreed to by a strict party vote.

A PEACEFUL REVOLUTION.

THE PEOPLE OF LOUISIANA TAKE GRANT AT HIS WORD.

Thieves and Robbers, turned out of the Courts and Police Stations.

New Orleans, Jan. 9.—At this writing (9.50 a. m.) the streets are filled with armed men hurrying to Layfayette square, where orderlies are dashing about on horseback presenting all the phases of an army on the eve of battle. Armed men are reporting to the sheriff, whose purpose is to take possession of the supreme court room now in charge of the metropolitan police and install Nicholls' newly appointed judge of the supreme court.

At this time (10.30 a. m.) armed men are still hurrying through the streets to Layfayette square, where they report to the sheriff, who, it is said, will move them at eleven o'clock to the supreme court building, facing Jackson square, and endeavor to take posession of it. Chief Justice Ludeling is there, on the bench, and Captain Gray, of the Metropolitan police, with a force, is in possession of the building under an order from the chief justice. It is stated that the chief justice will remove the present sheriff if he attempts to take the building by force, and appoint another sheriff. Gov. Packard is at the state house cool and calm. He has telegraphed President Grant for assistance. While the men under arms disavow any intention of provoking a collision, a drunken man, an irresponsible boy or an accidental shot may bring on a riot surpassing those of 1866 or 1874. Governor Nicholls is at St. Patrick's hall.

Later dispatches say that the Nichol's party has taken possession of every police station and court room in the parish of Orleans. Packard's party hold only the state house. No blood has been shed.

2:40 p. m.—The democratic leaders now assert that they have no intention of attacking the state house.

The following proclamation has just been issued:

To the People of Louisiana: I should be most profoundly surprised and disappointed should any citizen of Louisiana at this moment so far forget himself as to be guilty of any excess whatever. There is danger in collecting together in large bodies. I urge you, therefore, to return at once, peacefully, to your homes. The greater the wrongs to which you have been subjected, the greater to your credit, should you recognize and recollect your own simple and plain duty as citizens. Let no one be injured, however obnoxious he may be, and let the people of the whole country see that we are law-abiding, just and moderate.

FRANCIS T. NICHOLLS,
Governor of Louisiana.

New Orleans, Jan. 9—3.10 p. m.—About half past two o'clock some one in the crowd on St. Louis street fired two shots with a pistol in the auditor's office in the lower portion of the state house and three shots were fired from within, which caused great excitement. No one was hurt however.

President Grant Instructs General Auger.

Washington, January 9.—The cabinet session to day continued for nearly three hours. There was much conversation about political affairs generally, but especially with regard to the condition of those in New Orleans. As various telegrams had been received from that city expressive of fears of violations of the public peace owing to two state organizations and the consequent excitement of the acts of the respective parties, the following dispatch was sent to Gen. Auger immediately after the adjournment of the cabinet by direction of the President, and which indicates the governments expressed by the President in recent interviews:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, D. C., Jan. 9, 1877.—To Gen. C. C. Auger, New Orleans, La.: A dispatch just received from the United States marshal at New Orleans indicates that unauthorized armed bodies of men are organized and assembling in a manner to threaten the peace and safety of the city. If this be so notify the leaders of such organizations that they must desist on pain of coming in conflict with the United States authority, sustained by the military power of the government. Report at once the situation and your action, keeping mind the fact that this order has no reference to a recognition of either of the claimants for the governorship or either legislature.

J. D. CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

REVOLUTION IN ECUADOR.

A Hard-Fought Battle and a Victory for the Revolutionists.

Panama, January 2.—News has been received here of a bloody battle fought at Gatte, Ecuador, on the 14th ultimo, between the Constitutional army, 2,500 strong under General Aparicio, and the revolutionary forces, under Generals Urbina and Veintemilla, which lasted about three hours, and ended in the complete route of the former and the capture of their Commander in-Chief, General Aparicio. It was a hard-fought encounter, both sides losing altogether about four hundred killed and a much larger number wounded. When the news of the disaster reached Quito, President Borrero left the palace and took refuge, it is said, at the Colombian Legation, while the citizens pronounced in favor of the revolution. The revolutionary forces would probably enter Quito on the 25th ultimo, which event, it was expected, would put an end to the war in that republic.

A few days ago a Binghamton butcher saw a man take a quarter of mutton from a hook outside the shop and quietly walk away with it. The butcher followed the thief to a wretched tenement, and after some hesitation pushed open the door. The whole family were eating the mutton raw. The thief said that he was unable to get work, and was compelled to take whatever came in his way in order to keep his family from starving to death. The butcher had no heart to arrest the fellow.

P. P. Bliss, the Evangelist, and the author of the famous Sankey hymn, "Hold the Fort," was among the victims of the accident at Ashtabula. He was a native of Bradford county, and married his wife, who perished with him, at Towanda. Mr. Moody the revivalist, has issued an appeal to the Sunday schools of America for a penny collection on Sunday, the 14th inst., for the benefit of the children of P. P. Bliss, and for the erection of a monument to his memory.

LISTEN, O YE EATERS OF VENISON.—The Bloomsburg Columbian says: John Seybert is at present in jail here, charged with stealing horses, mules, hogs and other property, and also with killing the above mentioned animals. It is reported that no less than fifteen tails of horses were found under Seybert's barn. He is also accused of selling the flesh of these butchered horses and mules under the names of venison and dried beef. Pleasant for lovers of beef and deer.

We are informed that an old lady at Hartelton, Mrs. Jacob Woomer, over 70 years of age, fell down a stairway on Sunday last, and sustained injuries which resulted in her death a few hours thereafter.—*Telegaaph*.

HANDBILLS.—As the season for the spring sales of personal property is approaching, we remind our friends and the public generally, that we are prepared to print bills in the best styles, and at low rates. Parties who live too remote to visit Centre Hall for the purpose of ordering the printing in person, have only to forward the manuscript by mail, and we will return the bills through the same channel.

The Standard's Belgrade dispatch says the Servian Government continues to arm and demands that the armistice be abrogated, as Servia cannot bear the prolonged uncertainty which makes it imperative to keep her people in arms.

London, January 6.—The Standard's special from Constantinople, after reviewing the proceedings at Thursday's sitting of the conference, expresses the opinion that the dangerous part of the crisis is over. The Paris Moniteur, which is in close relation with the French foreign office, however publishes the following: "We regret to state that the disposition of Turkey was not improved in Thursday's sitting, and leaves very little hope of an arrangement by diplomacy. Although the conference meets again on Monday, if the situation is not modified, it may even now be stated that the task of England is ended."

—We would esteem it an especial favor if every friend of the Reporter would send us the name of at least one subscriber, with the Cash—for three months, 50 cents; six months $1.00, and one year $2. Reader, won't you try and do us this little favor, and will repay you by improving the Reporter. Send us the names of six new subscribers, with the Cash, and we will send you the Reporter one year free.

Mr. Daniel F. Beatty, manufacturer and proprietor of the Beatty Piano and Beatty's celebrated Golden Tongue Parlor Organs, Washington, N. J., is certainly a very reasonable and generous man to transact business with. He makes this very fair proposition to any who may favor him with an order, as follows: "If the instrument does not prove satisfactory after a test trial of five days after receiving it the purchase money will be refunded upon the return of the instrument, and he will pay freight charges both ways." This is certainly an exceeding, generous, and safe manner in which to transact business with him. He warrants his instruments for six years. See his advertisement. July 20.y

"THREE WEEKS IN THE LANDOF TELL."

The Pottstown Ledger, of 9 inst., gives the following synopsis of a lecture delivered by Rev. L. K. Evans, son of James Evans, of Spring Mills. The Ledger says:

A large audience and a highly intelligent and appreciative one, assembled last evening, in the Trinity Ref. Church, to listen to a lecture by the pastor, Rev. L. K. Evans, descriptive of a tour of three weeks in Switzerland.—"The Land of Tell." The lecturer, who spent two or three years in Europe at one of the German universities, commenced his remarks by alluding to the early history of the Helvetian Republic, then glanced briefly at the occupations of its people, and more particularly those of the northern cantons. After this prelude an hour and a half was to the narration of the scenes and incidents of a journey, mostly on foot, through Switzerland, in the summer season, accompanied by a college companion. The cities of Basle, Berne, Freyburg, Lausanne, Zurich, Lucerne, and other noted places, were visited and spoken of; the lakes of Geneva and Lucerne, the lofty peaks of Mont Blanc, the Wetterhorn, the Jungfrau, Siegethorn and other "snowy summits old in story" were described, and their grandeur depicted to the eye in eloquent words. The travelers ascended high mountains, and witnessed magnificent sunrise and sunset scenes from snow capped peaks over nine thousand feet above the level of the sea; they threaded their way along the valley of the Rhone, admired splendid cascades and cataracts, passed over steep precipices climbed to the top of high glaciers, and were favored with the awfully grand sight of an avalanche, and saw and admired such magnificient scenery as is probably to be found no other place in the world than in the country of the Alps.

The speaker visited the town that gave birth to Wm. Tell, the champion of Swiss Liberty; the place where he shot the apple from his son's head at the command of the tyrant Gessler; also Tell's chapel, at the spot where Tell leaped from Gessler's boat, and afterwards killed the tyrant with an arrow from his bow.

Here at Lucerne and vicinity was the cradle of Swiss liberty. From Zurich the tourists proceeded to the battle field where Zwingli, the great Swiss reformer, fell in the contest between the Protestant and Catholic cantons, in 1531. An eloquent tribute was paid to the memory and work of the great reformer.

We should like to dwell more particularly on the many points and places glowingly described by the lecturer—Lake Geneva, Mont Blanc, Interlachen, the Lauterbrunnen Valley, the sunset from Regan, the ascent of the Siegelhorn, the avalanche, the glaciers, the falls of the Rhine, and other glances at Alpine scenery with which the audience was favored, but space will not permit this. Suffice it to say that the whole discourse was deeply interesting throughout, and the listeners followed the tourist from the time he first took passage on the Rhine and landed at Basle, until he arrived at Constance, and thence passed into Wurtemburg, with the closest attention.

We believe the general verdict upon the lecture is a favorable one, and that all who heard it were much pleased. The attendance was large, but would have been still more so if the weather had been more propitious. We presume that a goodly sum has been realized for the object for which it was delivered—to raise funds for the benevolent works of Trinity Church.

Mr. Hill Keith of Lake Forest, N. C., having lost his wife last year, was married to her mother on Christmas day.

A child sat down on a hot stove hearth in Pittsburgh, and was permanently branded with the words "Base Burner."

LIFE, GROWTH, BEAUTY.

LONDON HAIR COLOR Restorer.

LONDON HAIR COLOR Restorer

Not a dye; makes harsh hair soft and silky; cleanses the scalp from all impurities, causing the hair to grow where it has fallen off or become thin.

Can be applied by the hand as it does not stain the skin or soil the finest linen. As a Hair Dressing it is the most perfect the world has ever produced. The hair is renovated and strengthened, and natural color restored without the application of mineral substances.

Since the introduction of this truly valuable preparation into this country, it has been the wonder and admiration of all classes, as it has proved to be the only article that will absolutely without deception, restore gray hair to its original color, health softness, lustre and beauty, and produce hair on bald heads of its original growth and color.

This beautiful and fragrantly perfumed article is complete within itself, no washing or preparation before or after its use, or accompaniment of any kind being required to obtain these desirable results.

HERE IS THE PROOF
OF ITS
Superior Excellence.

Read this Home Certificate, testified to by Edward B. Garrigues one of the most competent Druggists and Chemists of Philadelphia, a man whose veracity none can doubt.

I am happy to add my testimony to the great value of the "London Hair Color Restorer," which restored my hair to its original Color, and the hue appears to be permanent. I am satisfied that this preparation is nothing like a dye but operates upon the secretions. It is also a beautiful hair dressing and promotes the growth. I purchased the first bottle from Edward B. Garrigues, druggist, Tenth and Coates St., who can also testify that my hair was quite gray when I commenced its use

MRS. MILLER, 730 North 9st. Phila.

Dr. Swayne & Son, Respected friends:—I have the pleasure to inform you that a lady of my acquaintance, Mrs. Miller, is delighted with the success of your "London Hair Color Restorer." Her hair was falling rapidly, and quite gray. The color has been restored, the falling off entirely stopped, and a new growth of hair is the result. E. B. GARRIGUES.

Druggist, cor. Tenth & Coates, Phil.

'London Hair Color Restorer & Dressing.'

Has completely restored my hair to its original color and youthful beauty, and caused a rapid and luxuriant growth.

MRS. ANNIE MORRIS,
No. 616 North Seventh St. Phila.

Dr. Dalton of Philadelphia, says of it: The London Hair Color Restorer is used very extensively among my patients and friends, as well as by myself. I therefore speak from experience.

75 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Address orders to Dr. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Penn'a., sole Proprietors.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 6m8

Saved His Life.

ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE CURES ON RECORD:

DR. SWAYNE—Dear Sir: I feel it to be due to you and suffering humanity, to give the following testimony respecting the wonderful curative powers of your "COMPOUND SYRUP of WILD CHERRY," and SARSAPARILLA and TAR PILLS." I was afflicted with a violent cough, pains in the side and breast, night sweats, sore throat, my bowels were costive, appetite nearly gone, and my stomach so very weak that my physician was at a loss to know what to do for me, as everything I used in the shape of medicine was rejected; spit different times a pint of blood. I remained for months in this awful condition, and gave up all hopes of ever recovering. At this time you recommended the use of your Syrup and Pills, which immediately began to soothe comfort and allay the cough, strengthened and healed my lungs; in short, it has made a perfect cure of me. Any person doubting the truth of the above statement, will please call, or address me at the factory, or at my residence.

EDWARD H. HAMSON,
No. 1533 Germantown Road Philadelphia, Foreman at George Sweeney's Pottery, Ridge Road, below Philadelphia. Be very particular to ask for

DR. SWAYNE'S

COMPOUND SYRUP OF

WILD CHERRY.

The most effectual remedy known for the

Throat, Breast and Lungs.

This valuable Medicine is prepared only by **Dr. SWAYNE & SON,**
330 North Sixth St. **PHILADELPHIA.**
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. 6m
11 May. y.e o w.

Valentines & Co's New Store!

Valentines & Co.'s

STORE.

Humes' New Block

BELLEFONTE, PA.

New Store,
New Goods,
Largest Stock,
Best Assortment,
Lowest Prices.
Fair Dealing,
Dry Goods,
Fancy Goods,
Boots, Shoes,
Hats,
Caps,
Clothing,
Groceries,
Wooden and
Willow,
Glass and
Queensware,

All new and desirable goods at prices below what you are in the habit of paying. We have one price, never misrepresent anything and make good goods a specs iality; it will prove to your advantage to satisfy yourselves by personal inspection that the above statement contains nothing but facts.

Country Produce taken in trade at full market value.

VALENTINES & CO.S, Prop'rs.
H. HERMAN, Manager. 18jan

Call and see us. We study to please.

New FIRM—New Enterprise—
NEW GOODS.

IsaacD. Boyer

(SUCCESSOR TO B. F. PHILIPS.)

AARONSBURG, PA.

We have just returned from the Eastern Cities, where we purchased at CASH PRICES, a full line of

DRY GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES,
NOTIONS, QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE,
WILLOW WARE,
and a general variety of MERCHANDISE.

We do not deem it necessary to state prices here, but invite you to come and see us and we will convince you that we have as fine a lot of goods and sell as cheap as any house in Centre county. nov 16y

-GRAIN ELEVATOR-

SHORTLIDGE & CO,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Have erected a new GRAIN ELEVATOR on their Coal Yard and are buying grain

AT THE HIGHEST PRICES,

in cash on delivery, for

WHEAT,
CORN,
RYE,
OATS,
CLOVER SEED &C.,

Unloading is done more easily and more promptly than any other place in town which makes the NEW ELEVATOR the most desirable place to sell grain.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

The only dealers in Centre County who sell the

WILKESBARRE COAL

from the old Baltimore mines. Also

SHAMOKIN AND OTHER GRADES

of Anthracite Coal dryly housed expressly for house use, at the lowest prices

RIFLE and BLASTING POWDER.

FIRE BRICK AND GROUND FIRE CLAY.

DEALERS IN

CAYUGA GROUND PLASTER,

which is always sold at low prices, and warranted to be as good a fertilizer as an other plaster.

OFFICE AND YARD

NEAR SOUTH END B.E. VALLEY R.R. DEPOT,

BELEFONTE, PA.

MARKET

Report Of Prices

OF

F. G. FRANCISCUS,

LEWISTOWN, PA.,

FOR CASH.

Turpentine, 40 cts.
Linseed Oil, 62 cts.
White Lead, $10.50.
Nails, $3,25 per keg.
Bar Iron, 2½ cts.
COOKING STOVES, 7 in., $16 00; 8 in., $21,00; 9 in., $25.00.
ROOM STOVES, BEST ANTI-CLINKERS, PATENT FLUES, 10 in., $10.00; 11 in., $12.00; 12 in., $15.000.
ROOM COAL STOVES, $4 to $10.00.
Galvanized Coal Buckets, 50 cts.
Galvanized Coal Shovels, 10 cts.
Fire Brick, 75 cts.
Coal Grates, $

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY JAN. 18 1877.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 836, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. M. GILLILAND, Sec'k. H. P. SANKEY, A. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 537, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening, on or after each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HERLACHER, Sec't. W. B. MINGLE, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, P. of H., meets on Saturday afternoon on or after each full moon, at their Hall.
J. J. ARNEY.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending us Items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages.

Any one sending us the names of five new Subscribers, with the *cash*, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c. &c.

☞Subscribers to the REPORTER, residing outside of Centre county, should remit us 10 cents, yearly, for postage which we will pay here; this reduces the postage to one half, as the sum paid by them for one year's postage was 20 cts.

——The Reporter office has been removed and will be found nearly opposite the post-office.

——Lincoln Butter Powder, makes butter sweet and hard, and quicker to churn Try it—for sale at Wm Wolf's store.

——FOR SALE.—A new cushioned, two-seated sleigh, for one or two horses. Apply at this office.

——Lancaster Ginghams, 10c per yard at Boyer's, Aaronsburg. 3t

——On last Saturday, 13, Maj. Isaac Stover, of Aaronsburg, fell from the porch in front of the hotel, breaking his arm above the elbow.

——Ira T. Cottle has purchased J. O. Deininger's new brick house in this place at $2000.

——The Lewistown True Democrat, of last week looks jolly with illustrated ad's. Think brother Frysinger took too much beer over Tilden's election.

——1000 CHICKENS WANTED,—for which I will pay seven cents per pound in cash. Chickens to be delivered at Pleasant Gap on the 29 or 30 of January, 1877. 2t R. P. BARNES.

——The Lock Haven market, a few days ago, was as follows: Butter 25c per lb; Eggs 30 to 35c per doz; Lard 15c per lb; Apples 35 to 40c per bu.; Potatoes $1-25; Chickens 40 to 50c. per pair; Apple butter, 15c per quart; Sweet Potatoes, 40 cts peck; Cabbage 8 to 10c per head.

——The forge at the Washington Iron works is in operation. It is hoped the entire works may soon be in running order and on a good financial basis.

——Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is fast taking the place of all the old fashioned cough remedies. It never fails to relieve the most violent cold, and for throat diseases it is invaluable. Price, 25 cents

——We were informed a few days ago, that John Hull, formerly of Aaronsburg, but of late years a resident of the oil region, died suddenly there a short time ago. His sudden death is supposed to have been brought about by the late excitement among oil men, which may have caused a fit of heart disease on Mr. Hull. He leaves a wife and several children.

——John Sankey, of Union county, was sentenced by Judge Bucher at last court to pay a fine of $100, costs of prosecution and to a four months service in jail, for forgery.

——Three sons and one daughter, children of Wm. Updegrove of Montgomery county, were all married Dec. 26th, at their father's residence, at the same time. Four weddings at one time is rather a wholesome way of getting rid of an ordinary sized family. There will be a run on Sechler's grocery now. These parties will all want to start housekeeping with the best.

——Track is now laid to within two miles of Paddy mountain tunnel. We are reliably informed that there are enough of rails on the ground now to lay track two miles this side of Spring Mills, and that the road will not be delayed at the latter point. We hope that the people of this valley are not to be subject to any more delays—the work is now going on slowly enough, notwithstanding assurance was given that it would be pushed with more earnestness. Our people were prompt in performing their part, and some subjected to prosecution because they were not prompt in paying their subscriptions, yet the railroad company has been more than slow in performing its part.

Since writing the above we have been informed that two miles of track were laid last week, and by the end of this week 2½ miles more will be laid and the tunnel reached. We have also just been informed that orders have been given to push the work ahead.

——Persons who intend going to housekeeping will save money by buying all their groceries at Sechler & Co.'s.

——The attention of our renders is called to the advertisement or Valentines & Co's New Store, in Humes' new block, Bellefonte. The opening of Messrs Valentines & Co., forms a new era in the sale of goods at Bellefonte. Of first class credit and reputation they intend to conduct a store fully up to these points, and give an earnest of it by appointing Mr. H. Herman as manager, a gentleman who takes front rank for experience in the Mercantile business, and with whom many of the citizens of this county formed a pleasant acquaintance as one of the late firm of Herman & Co. We ask Pennsvalley people to give the new store a call and see whether it does not come up fully to what is said in their advertisement.

——PUBLIC SALES.—Mr. George Koch, of Centre Hall, has first class ability in crying sales. If you wish a good sale, you must have a good Auctioneer, and if you employ Mr. Koch, he will render the utmost satisfaction, and at the most reasonable charges. Apply to him early if you wish to secure him. George is fully up to the business from past experience. 18 jan 3m.

——Poplin Alpacca dress goods, 25c per yard, at I. D. Boyer's, Aaronsburg. 3t

——Oysters by the quart at Spangler's cash store, Centre Hall, Pa. tf

——ALL KINDS OF LUMBER at private sale and at greatly reduced prices. Wm. Colyer, of Potter tp., has for sale 5000 sawed rails; 1200 chestnut posts; split rails 11 and 12 ft. long; 6000 ft. best white oak plank for wagon makers and from 1½ to 4 in.; scantling and axles; 4000 walnut boards ¾ to 4 in.; a lot of poplar and linn boards 1 x 4 in.; 6000 wagon spokes, white oak, all sizes; a lot of sled runners; 2000 feet of dry chestnut boards. All at reduced prices for cash or any kind of grain, beef or pork.

Also a span of mules, 8 years old, both leaders, perfectly safe; new gears; new 2-horse wagon; a 2-horse platform spring wagon; hay ladders, harrows, cultivators, corn plows, 2-horse sled, No. 1 double sleds.

All at private sale. Come on and get bargains, as Mr. Colyer intends going west in the spring. 14dec 2m.

—— FOR SALE.—35 acres of good farm land near Centre Hall, 1m from railroad. Payments easy. Apply at this office.

FARMS TO LEASE.—

The undersigned wishes to lease 320 acres of land in Penn or a term of years for improvement, 160 acres of which to be put under the plow next summer. These lands are among the best wheat lands of the state. For particulars inquire of
J. S. BARNHART.
16 nov 6m Bellefonte, Pa

— Mr. Daniel F. Beatty, manufacturer and proprietor of the Beatty Piano, and Beatty's Golden Tongue Parlor Organs, at Washington, N. J., wishes an agent in this vicinity, as he has labored long to produce instruments of very superior merit; he will accept of none but those who approach him with satisfactory references. 1m

——Mr. John Meyers of Hublersburg, is the father of thirty (30) children, the youngest of which was born a short time ago. This is a remarkable fact, and one that few heads of families can boast of. Mr. Meyers is a respectable citizen of Nittany valley, and his numerous progeny have lived to be entitled to the same credit. He served 40 years as one of the noses connected with the iron works near that place. He was twice married—the first union was blessed with 14 children and the second with 16. Of these 18 are living, the eldest daughter being the wife of Judge Divens. Mr. Meyers is over 72 years of age, and we wish him many peaceful years in addition.

——For the best groceries always go to Sechlers. Dried and canned fruits, coffee tea, syrups, ham and dried beef, all fresh, and at lowest prices. New groceries received almost every day. Go and see their handsome store—the best arranged and most gentlemanly attendance of any store in this section of the state.

——The installation of the officers of Old Fort Lodge, 537, F. & A. M., took place at Centre Hall, on Monday afternoon 15 inst. The ceremonies were conducted by F. P. Green, Acting D. D. G. M., assisted by the following bretheren, P. M., of Bellefonte Lodge: H. M. Herrington, L. J. Munson, A. Loeb, J. H. Dobbins, S. T. Shugert, J. L. Spangler, D. H. Hastings, J. H. Sands, Wm. M'Clellan, Jno. P. Harris, P. B. Wilson, Ed. Tyson, Wm. S. Henry, E. W. Hale, H. H. Miller, and D. S. Keller. The new officers installed were Julian A. Fleming, W. M., D. C. Keller, S. W., H. R. Smith, J. W., C. F. Herlacher, Sec'y, and R. J. M'Cormick, Treas.

——Fresh tub oysters, always on hand, and sold by the quart, stew, or otherwise, under Miller's drug store, by Ed. L. Miller, where the best and freshet are to be had. 2t.

——Sleighing was excellent all last week and beginning of the present week. On Monday evening rain, and thaw on Tuesday.

THE N. Y. FAMILY STORY PAPER.—Published by Norman Munro & Co., 74 Beekman street, in that city, is one of the best story papers we have seen, and besides well illustrated. The number before us is carrying the following serials: Hearts of fire, by John F. Cowan; Disowned, or Claribel's Fortune, by Louise C. McCarty; Stolen from Home, by Harry Enton; Handsome Harry, or the Fighting Belvedere; Syria, the Siren, by Col. Juan Lewis; Hand in Hand, by Kenward Philp; Eillman Alanna, by Dennis O'Sullvan; together with short stories, poetry, and a variety of reading matter. Nor is this all. A beautiful edition of Shakespeare, in weekly parts, is furnished free to all subscribers of the paper.

——Appleton Muslin, 9½c per yard at Boyers, Aaronsburg, Pa. 3t

For the Reporter.

Extract from the address of L. Rhone delivered at the Installation, on Saturday last:

The business transactions of Progress Grange have amounted to $5920.00 in the purchasing department, (Wm. A. Boal, agent). To this can reasonably be added $1200.00 bought by members direct from the State Grange agent, while visiting the Centennial Exposition at Phila., by local arrangement of the Order, with our home manufactories,—making a total purchase of $7120.00 on which, according to the statement of Wm. A. Boal, agent, there was an average saving of 30 per cent., making a total amount accumulated by the members of Progress Grange of $2,136.00. The cost for handling these supplies, paid to Wm. Boal, agent was not over $60.

Patrons, farmers, are not $2076 saved by Progress Grange to its members, a sum worthy to be looked at?

Now, farmers, be candid; take this amount $2076 annually for ten years, without any increase of trade, and you will have a sum of $20,760 of increased wealth by the members of Progress Grange, by reason of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry.

In the sale of farm produce, George Hoffer, agent, since June, 1876, a period of six months, amounted to over $600—this was principally small produce, on which we fully held our own excepting in in one small sale. This department undoubtedly much better patronized during the coming year, as much of the time was spent in organizing during the past year.

This statement of the business transactions of Progress Grange was taken from the official records. L. RHONE.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

OFFICE OF THE F. M. F. INS. COMPANY of Centre County, Pa.

Centre Hall, Jan. 8th, 1877.—In compliance with the provisions of their charter, the directors present the nineteenth annual statement of the transactions of the Company.

Assets.

Bills receivable, being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the past year		$23,394 59
On which there has been paid		585.10
Leaving due on premium notes taken the past year		$22,809.49
To which add cash in the treasury		174.26
Total available assets of the past year		$22,983.75
Expenses.		
Compensation to Directors	$175.10	
Salary of Sec'y	150 00	
Salary of Treas	50.00	
Printing, rent postage & stationary	81.90	
Election board	5.00	
Murray Brothers on shop, &c	12.30	
Committe on investigation at Sholl's	10 03	
John Brett on house	202.84	
Franklin Sholl on house	726.60	$1413.17
Total accruing assets and funds of the company the past year after deducting expenses		$21,570.58
To which add funds reported of previous years	116,004.74	
Minus notes expired and canceled	$17,478.17	$93,526.57
Making the total available assets of the company this day		$120,097 15
Risks and insurances taken the past year	$61,593.98	
Same reported for previous years	5,075,693 84	
		5,137,284.82
From which deduct policies expired and canceled		$2,633,520.97
		$2,703,754.85
Due the company from agents		589.20

At an election held the same day the following named members were elected directors for the ensuing year. J. W. Krumrine, J. W. Campbell, Henry Keller, Joseph Baker, John Rishel, Levi Murray, George Buchanan, S. J. Herring, Amos Alexander, John H. Musser, John Hosterman and Samuel Gramley. Whereupon the board organized and elected the following officers.

President—Geo. Buchanan.
Vice President—Henry Keller.
Secretary—D. F. Luse.
Treasurer—Henry Witmer.
D. F. LUSE, Sec'y. GEO. BUCHANAN, Prest

——The Centre County Medical Society will meet at Bellefonte, in the Undine Hall, on Wednesday, January 24th, at 1 o'clock, p. m.

——Newman, the King Clothier, on Allegheny st., Bellefonte, told us the other day, that he closed such a large Fall and Winter trade, that he intends to lay in such a mammoth stock of spring goods as was never before seen in Bellefonte. And in order to make room for it he now offers his Winter goods at still greater reduction. As it is well known throughout the county he has been selling everything in his line, far below the rest of the stores, and now this futher reduction, puts it in reach of every one to buy a suit or anything in his line. It will pay you to call on him. Just and honest dealing to every one is his motto.

——This being the year of the triennial assessment, assessors are required under the law of 1874 to assess all property exempt from taxation—such as bridges, churches, school houses, etc., in order that the County Commissioners can make their report to the Secretary of Internal Affairs

The Clarion oil fever has brought some of the dead oil stock in this section to life and par again, and the owners are looking for a good thing ahead. Hope they'll find millions in it.

REBERSBURG & VICINITY.

A week or so ago our sports got up a shooting match for a fat hog and turkeys. Ira Snyder of Woodward gained the porker, while Ammon E. Wolf carried off a handsome money prize.

Daniel Harter, formerly of the Spread Eagle, but of late a resident of Venango co., Pa., has returned to Brushvalley. Bolton looks quite natural and we heartily congratulate him upon his return.

At present a powerful revival is going on in the Ev. church. Sinners are redeemed and the saints are blessed. A good work effected.

The ice houses are gradually being filled. They have an excellent quality on Meyers' dam. HEW MOR.

AARONSBURG SHORTS.

James L. Ettinger and Isaac Stover of Aaronsburg are each nursing a broken arm.

Last week one who styles himself Bishop Ceavney, traveled through our town and preached from the porch of the hotel.

John Yarger caught a Wild cat the other day and has it on exhibition at Musser's store. OCCASIONAL.

MILLHEIM, January 16, 1877.

MR. EDITOR: I am a subscriber of the Reporter and the writer of these lines; although a sound Republican but a lover of the Reporter, because it sticks to its party to the last man right or wrong—but this is not what I want to get at, as it is Republican principle to rectify mistakes, if possible, so we will try and correct Mr. Geo. Spyker in giving the number of shows from Nov. 1874 to April 28, 1875. In that time there were 52 snows, but did not measure the depth. In that year the prophet predicted 48 snows, was short of 4 snows in 1875; 1876 he claimed 31 snows and that was the number that fell, and now he predicts the number for this winter at 50 snows, and there fell already 23, and the balance of the fifty are to come yet. Those that wish can count after; yet that is the way it snows at Millheim; but there may be some difference between Millheim and where Mr. Spyker resides. This prophet is Samuel Winter, of Millheim. A SUBSCRIBER.

ICE GORGES.

IMMENSE LOSSES REPORTED.

Cincinnati, January 14—The movement of ice on the Ohio river has been almost general from Pittsburgh to Cario, entailing heavy losses, chiefly upon owners of coal boats and barges, a dispatch from North Bend, twelve miles below here, reports over two hundred coal barges passing there in the ice to-day, at Mingo, near Steubenville, ten barges were swept away to-day and four at Parkersburg.

——Great ice breaks are reported in the upper Monongahela, rushing down with terrific force, carrying devastation and ruin before it, sinking steamers, barges and boats, and causing the loss of five million bushels of coal.

POWERS OF THE HOUSE IN COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The House Committee on the privileges, powers and duties of the House in counting the electoral vote have decided that the President of the Senate has no power to count the votes and the House has equal power with the Senate in the agency of counting them. There will be a minority report.

ALL THE NEWS.

THE
PHILADELPHIA TIMES.

A First-class, Independent Morning Newspaper,

Universally quoted as the ablest and best Newspaper ever published in Philadelphia. It contains all the latest news, including the Associated Press Telegrams. Special Telegrams and correspondence from all points of interest, full and accurate Local Reports and fearless editorial discussions of all current topics. It is a first class live newspaper in every respect

The daily circulation of
"THE TIMES"
exceeds that of all the other Philadelphia Morning Papers combined, with one exception.

Terms, including postage, Six Dollars a year, or Fifty Cents a month.
Address, THE TIMES,
Times building, Philadelphia.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Hardware business under the firm name of J. & J. Harris, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books of the firm will remain for settlement at the store, where all persons having accounts will please call and settle the same before April first, next.
JOHN HARRIS,
JAMES HARRIS.
Bellefonte, January 1, 1877.

The hardware business will be continued at the old stand by James Harris and James Potter, under the firm name of James Harris & Co. Thankful for the patronage of the public in the past, we hope to merit a continuance of the same. 1jan 3t JAMES HARRIS & CO.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

In the matter of the distribution of the money in the hands of the administrators of the estate of Hon. S. S. Wolf, dec'd. The auditor appointed by the Orphan's Court of Centre county, to distribute the money in the hands of the administrators as shown by their account filed to and among those legally entitled to receive the same, will meet the parties interested at his office in Bellefonte, on Monday, the 21st of February, 1877, at 10 o'clock, when and where all parties interested can attend if they see proper.
3t J. L SPANGLER, Auditor.

A HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

Will be exposed to public sale, on January 20th, 1877, the following described property, at the last residence of Daniel Conser, dec'd, in the town of Rebersburg, Miles twp., Centre co. A HOUSE AND LOT, being the late residence of said deceased, bounded on the north by Main street, east by lot of James Mallery, south and west by alleys, and known or marked on the General Plot of said town as lot No. 11. The house being a large two story house, with a cellar room, and in good condition. There is also erected on said lot a good STABLE, or rather a small barn, as well as all other necessary outbuildings. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m. of said day, when terms will be made known.
SAMUEL GRAMLY,
21 dec Adm'r of Daniel Conser.

NOTICE is hereby given that the account of E. H. Carr, committe of Aaron Parterage, a lunatic, has been filed in the court of common Pleas of Centre county, and will be presented to the said court for confirmation at January term next. A. WILLIAMS,
14dec 3t Prothonotary.

ANOTER DISASTER.

STEAMER MONTGOMERY SUNK BY THE SEMINOLE.

Thirteen Lives Lost.

Boston, Jan. 8.—At half past one o'clock on Sunday morning, thirty miles off Cape May, the steamer Seminole collided with the Montgomery, sinking the latter in six minutes. Four passengers, all that were on board, and nine of the crew went down with the ill-fated craft, and nineteen of the crew were saved by the Seminole and landed in this city this evening. The night was dark and foggy. Neither steamer was seen by the other until the moment the crash came. The Montgomery was en route from New York to Havana, and the Seminole was making her regular trip from Savannah to Rosten.

The fire which broke out in Lykens valley Mines on January 1st is gradually diminishing, it is now believed that the damage will not be as great as at first feared.

The boss oil well in Butler county is the Haines, Waugh & Porter well, on the Banks farm. It is doing 85 barrels in 24 hours.

E. S. Doty, Esq., of Mifflintown sent each poor family of that town a $5 bill as Christmas gift.

The small pox has reached Erie.

DEATHS.

On 13, at Potters Mills, Samuel Cottle, aged about 22 years.

On 30 Dec., 1876, near the Red Mill, Sarah C. daughter of Samuel Royer, aged 28 years and 29 days.

She was a member of the Evangelical church, and will be missed by all her neighbors, as she was ever kind to all. She bore her sufferings patiently. She was ready and prepared and hoped to go home to heaven to meet her heavenly Father and enjoy the eternal bliss prepared for the righteous. S. K.

MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, January 15.—Wheat white 1 50@1 60 Wheat, Penna, red 1 47 Rye Pennsylvania 77 @ 78 Clover seed 14 00@15 00 Oats, western mixed 40 @ 43 Oats western white 39 @ 42 Butter, New York ex 32 @ 33 Butter firsts 27 @ 28 Cheese 13½@14¢ Eggs western 36 @ 39 Petroleum refined 27.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, January 15.—Wheat, seller February 1 29 Corn seller March 45 Oats, seller January 35¾.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS, reported by Shortlidge & Co.

White Wheat, $1 35.
Red Wheat, $1 35.
Rye, 55c.
Oats, 30c.
Cloverseed, choice, 6 to $8 50.
Potatoes, retail, $1 00.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Flour, per barrel, wholesale, $6 75.
" retail, $7 00.
Nova Scotia plaster, ground, $11 50, per ton.
Cayuga, $9 50.
Corn, Shelled, 45c.
" cob, 40c.
Chestnut per ton at yard $5 00.
Small stove " 5 25.
Stove " 5 25.
Egg " 5 00.
Broken " 5 00.

MILROY MARKET REPORT.—JAN. 18, by Sample & McNitt:

Wheat, red, $1.30.
Barley, 55.
Corn, 45.
Oats, to 28.
Rye, 55.
Cloverseed, $8.25.
Ground Alum Salt, $1.50.
Butter, 25
Eggs, 30.
Lard 09

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that application has been made by the undersigned to the Secretary of Internal affairs, for twenty five acres of land, in Potter twp., Centre co., adjoining the land of Wm. Allison, et al., on the east, Sam'l Triester south, Fleisher heirs west, and Breon and Evans north, and now occupied by the undersigned.
18 jan 3t SAM'L TRIESTER.

REGISTER'S NOTICES.—

The following accounts have been examined and passed by me and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs, legatees, creditors and all others in any way interested, and will be presented to the Orphan's Court of Centre county, on Wednesday, the 24th day of January, 1877, for confirmation and allowance.

The account of Christian Buck and B. F. Leathers, Executors of all and singular the goods &c., which were of Mary K. Taylor, late of Unionville dec'd.

The account of Jane Jacobs, formerly Jane Lucas, administratrix of the estate of Nelson Lucas, late of Snowshoe twp deceased

The partial account of J. M. Blair, administrator of the estate of James Lucas, late of Union twp dec'd.

The account of James Searson and William Searson, executors of the last will and testament of Thomas Searson, late of Benner twp dec'd.

The account of Albert Ammerman, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattles rights and credits which were of T. B. Miller, late of Spring twp dec'd.

The account of Aaron Dutweiler, administrator of &c., of Henry Hess, deceased, as filed by Lydia Dutweiler, executrix of Aaron Dutweiler, late of Haines twp deceased.

The account of Aaron Dutweiler, guardian Candase and Jeanette Roush, minor children of Joshua Roush, dec'd, as filed by Lydia Dutweiler, executrix of Aaron Dutweiler dec'd.

The account of Robert Valentine, guardian of Andrew Robison, late of Spring twp deceased.

The final account of H. M. Stover, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattles rights and credits which were of Rebecca Stover, late of Harris twp deceased.

Register's Office, } W. E. BURCHFIELD,
Bellefonte, }
Dec. 21st, 1876. } Register.

Private Sale.

A Choice Farm and House and Lot.

The following described property, of John Emmert, dec'd, situate in Harris twp, Centre county, one FARM, containing one hundred and thirty three acres more or less, bounded by lands of B. Everhart, dec'd, James Glenn, McFarlen, Dr. Henderson, dec'd, and others is offered at private sale. The farm is well watered, a never failing stream of water runs through the farm and within thirty yards of the barn, also, a well of never failing water at the house, with good pump in it. The improvements are a large FRAME HOUSE, two stories high almost new; a frame bank barn, forty-five by eighty feet and all other necessary outbuildings. This is one of the best producing farms in this section for all kinds of grain; is all limestone land. A large ORCHARD of choice fruit on the premises

For particulars inquire of Wm. Wertz on the farm. Also one House and lot Situated in Boalsburg, Centre co., the house is two stories high, with kitchen attached to it, and all necessary outbuildings also a good stable, a never failing well of water with good pump. The lot is well set with fruit trees of best quality.

Also two acres and 123 perches of excellent land situate near the German Reformed church in Boalsburg within two squares of above house.

JOSIAH NEFF, Executor of J. Emmert, dec'd. 30 nov 3m.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Two miles east of Rebersburg, Miles twp, Centre county, being the estate of Philip Gramly, deceased, containing

282 ACRES,

more or less; of which 110 acres consist of the finest quality of white oak, white pine, hemlock and chestnut timber. The balance is in excellent cultivation. The farm is well watered by Elk creek, and a certain Gap Run, the latter affording an excellent water power for saw and grist mills. The buildings on the place consist of a large double Three Story House Bank barn, 54 ft. by 132 ft, and all other necessary outbuildings. There is on the place a good young orchard of choice fruit. Also a seperate tract of

218 Acres of Timberland,

adjoining said farm, well timbered with pine and hemlock. If desired the farm could be subdivided to suit purchasers.

For particulars address, either
S. GRAMLY,
Rebersburg, Pa., or
R. KREAMER,
9 nov 12t H. WOLF
Wolf's Store, Pa.

Ex-Surgeon-General Francis, of the British Army in India, writes thus warmly in favor of cold tea as superior to any alcohlic or malt beverage, when sustained physical vigor is requisite: "A few years ago I accompanied a well-known Nimrod on a tiger shooting expedition. My friend, a man of keen nervous temperment and in excellent health, had been recomended always to drink bitter beer twice a day. I drank nothing but cold tea throughout our trip. Every evening, shortly after dinner, my companion 'turned in' quite exhansted, while I read or wrote till midnight, rising at 5 quite fresh. I could adduce from my own experience, extending over many years in a tropical climate, several other witnesses. Tea is not followed by the depression, which as a rule, succeeds in the case of alcoholical stimulats."

The scientific world is greatly interested in the statement the United States ship of war Gettysburg, in a voyage from Faval to Gibraltar, discovered an immense coral reef, located in latitude 36 deg. 30 min, N. and longitude 11 deg. 28 min. W. Until the discovery of the Gettysburg the existence of of the reef had never been suspected. The reef has been thoroughly surveyed, and the despatches show that the delicate and valuable pink coral so highly prized by the world of fashion in all ages, will be found in immense quantities. The finer shades of this coral excel in value, by weight, that of pure gold—selling at from $15 to $40 per ounce.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE CENTENNIAL FUND—PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COURT.

Philadelphia, Jan. 5.—In the United States circuit court to-day in the matter of the distribution of the fund in the hands of the centennial board of finance which is to be argued to-morrow, the state of New Jersey, by Secretary of State H. C. Kelso, filed a petition setting forth that she was the holder of 10,000 shares of centennial stock, and asking leave to be admitted as a defendant in the pending proceeding. Also the answer of the state was filed by the attorney general which says that the distribution of the fund should be first applied in payment of the capital stock, and that any surplus thereafter shall then be paid to the government.

A large number of deer have been slain on Freeman's Run. One party of four killed twenty, and others did equally well.—Potter Enterprise.

J. ZELLER & SON
DRUGGISTS
No 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte, Pa
Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c. &c.
Pure Wines and Liquors for medicr purposes always kept. may 31 '72.

BUY YOUR DRUGS FROM RANKIN'S
Drug Store,
(NEXT DOOR TO THE DESCHNER GUN STORE.)
FRESH AND CHEAP.
Apr 22

J. S. MILLER.
Fashionable Tailor.
AARONSBURG.
Having opened rooms opposite the Reformed parsonage building he is prepared to manufacture all kinds of men's and boy's garments, according to the latest styles, and upon shortest notice, and all work warranted to render satisfaction. Cutting and repairing done. 16nov 1m.

Henry Reinhart.
WOODWARD.
UNDERTAKER.
Coffins of all styles made on shortest notice. Undertaking strictly attended to. Charges reasonable. 17 aug v.

Newspaper Advertising Agents
Geo. P. Rowell & CO.
41 Park Row, N Y.
They have the satisfaction of controlling the most extensive and complete advertising connection which has ever been secured, and one which would be hardly possible in any other country but this. They have succeeded in working down a complex business into so thoroughly a systematic method that no change in the newspaper system of America can escape notice, while the widest information upon all topics interesting to advertisers is placed readily at the disposal of the public.—Extract from New York Times, June 14, 1875.
[Send for circular.]

ALWAYS AHEAD!!

Our POPULARITY For Low Prices Is Daily On The Increase.

Having purchased the largest Stock of Goods in our line ever brought to Bellefonte, we are offering extra inducements to buyers.

MEN'S SUITS FOR $5 AND UP. MEN'S OVERCOATS, $3.50 UP.
MUSLINS FROM 5c A YARD UP. LADIES' HOSE. 5c A PAIR UP.
LADIES' COATS, SHAWLS, TRIMMINGS, HATS, AND FANCY GOODS IN GREAT VARIETY AND AT THE VERY BOTTOM PRICES.

MEN'S BOOTS AT $2 A PAIR. LADIES' FINE SHOES $1 A PAIR.
MEN'S HATS AS LOW AS 75 CENTS. A FULL SUIT OF UNDERWEAR FOR 50c.
AND ALL OTHER GOODS AT PROPORTIONATE PRICES.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN & COUNTRY PRODUCE

BOUGHT AT ALL TIMES. GIVE US A CALL BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE

GIVE US A CALL WHEN YOU COME TO TOWN--REMEMBER THE PLACE

—THE OLD ESTABLISHED STAND OF

Apr 27

S. & A. LOEB.

HARDWARE AND STOVES!!

COMPLETE LINE OF ALL KINDS OF HARDWARE.

SPEARS, ANTI-CLINKER, SILVER MOON, PARLOR STOVES, THE BEST IN THE MARKET. THERE IS NOTHING TO EQUAL IT IN SERVICE OR BEAUTY. Price reduced to suit the times.

SUSQUEHANNA COOK STOVES IMPROVED, ANTI-CLINKER, GRATE AND REVERSIBLE TOP PLATES. Warranted the best baker in the market.

SOVEREIGN PORTABLE RANGES, can attach a water-back for heating water in Bath Room, very little higher than ordinary Cook Stoves, and good bakers. We also have a full line of cheap and medium price PARLOR STOVES. Prices to suit the trade.

THOMAS A. HICKS & BROTHER,
Bellefonte, Pa

BREONS' HOTEL,
MILROY, PA.
The best table and bar, and excellent stabling for horses. Also a fine resort for summer boarders. Buss to depot, and daily stages to Centre county. Charges reasonable. GEO. BREON, Prop'r.

Sample & McNitt.
MILROY, PA.
PAY THE HIGHEST
MARKET PRICE
FOR
All Kinds of Grain.
ALSO,
Always on hand and at lower prices than elsewhere.
COAL, PLASTER AND SALT.
Farmers of Centre mind the place.
21 sept tf.

Wolf's Old Stand.
AT
AT CENTRE HALL,
Magnificent Stock of Fall and Winter Goods.
One Price! Low Price!
POLITE ATTENTION!
Having just returned from the East, and bought at panic prices, I am now prepared to sell cheaper than ever before. My stock consists in part of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
HOSIERY,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
RUBBER BOOTS,
SANDALS, &c., &c.
Ladies' and Gents' Underwear a speciality.
A LARGE STOCK OF
READY - MADE CLOTHING
constantly on hand.
Customers will find the stock complete, and a call is all that is required to assure you that this is the best place in the valley to buy your goods.
Remember, we have but one price for everyone.
WM. WOLF.

A RARE CHANCE
For a Sewing Machine.
You can have your choice of the following first class sewing machines:
New American, St. John Domestic,
Danice, Singer,
Remington, Howe,
and Weed.
At the Sewing Machine store of Bunnell & Aiken, East Market street, Lewistown.
Also parts, attachments and needles for all machines.
Great inducements for cash. Don't fail to see the St. John, something entirely new.
Old Machines taken in part payment for new ones. Send 50cts to the above party and you will get by return mail, 1 doz. assorted needles for any machine. 30novly

CENTRE HALL
DRUG STORE.
J. C. MILLER.
(Successor to J. K. Miller & Son.)
Dealer in Pure Drugs and Medicines, Dye stuffs, and Druggist's sundries.
PURE WINE AND LIQUORS
For medicinal purposes.
The best brands of
CIGARS AND TOBACCO
always in stock.
Prescriptions carefully Compounded.
J. C. MILLER

IRA T. COTTLE.
Fashionable Tailor.
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Having discovered, in a manner almost providential, a positive cure for Consumption and all Lung Complaints, I feel it my duty to make known in a practical manner by furnishing a sample bottle, free of charge, to all sufferers, my only hope of remuneration being that the medicine will perform all I claim for it. The ingredients are of the choicest herbal products and perfectly safe; will be sent free to all. Address at once, Dr. O. Phelps Brown, 21 Grand Street, Jersey City, N. J., or may be had of J. K. Miller & Son, Druggists, Centre Hall, Pa. jan 4 1y.

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Excelsior Cement.
The undersigned now manufactures Cement Water-rated of a superior quality, at his kilns, near Pine Creek Mills, in Haines twp. This cement has already been used in large quantities upon the L. C. & S. C. R.R., and has been found highly satisfactory upon all jobs where it has been used, and as equal to any now manufactured for use in Cisterns, Water Pipes, or whatever purpose a good quality of Cement is desirable. This Cement has already been tested far and wide, and rendered the utmost satisfaction. Persons, therefore, constructing Cisterns, laying Water Pipes, &c., will find it to their advantage to bear this in mind, and also that he warrants the article as represented. J. G. MEYER,
may31 tf Aaronsburg, Pa.

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE
RE-OPENED!
A NEW THING IN AN OLD PLACE.
The Bellefonte public and the people of the country generally will be pleased to know that the old and well established
DRUG STORE,
late the property of James C. Williams, on Allegheny street, next door to Hicks' hardware emporium, has been re-opened for business and is being rapidly re-stocked and fitted out with the best and most popular
DRUGS AND MEDICINES.
PERFUMERIES,
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and everything usually kept in a first-class Drug Store.
PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY compounded at all hours of the day or night, and particular and prompt attention given to the wants of farmers and others who live in the country. Store never closed to those who want medicines or anything in the drug line.
The undersigned hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive the public paton

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Plowing and Manuring.

In reply to a question, at the Connecticut farmers' meeting, Charles Hubbard said that two of his fields were treated with manure, one plowed to a depth of six inches, and the other having the manure spread on the surface. Both were planted to corn, and that where the manure was spread (although the amount was at least two-thirds more on the plowed-in piece) yielded one-fourth more corn. He knew that plowed-in manure is wasted. He did not believe that raw peat or muck was of the slightest value to land. If composted he believed muck to be valuable, but then mainly as a vehicle for liquid or gaseous elements.

Mr. White, of Putnam, said his experience had been that flat plowing—turning the ground upside down—was not good. Manure should be plowed in with the ridges left on edge to allow air to get at the manure.

Dr. Startevant, of Framingham, Mass., said he had found good results by flat plowing-in of manures, but he believed the surface application to be better. He gave facts drawn from experiments he had made to the effect that crops had not answered to the fertilizer. His idea was that experiments alone were not sufficient. Yet, he thought that vastly more was dependent on the character of seed used than on the nature of the manure or the manner of its application. He gave blackboard illustrations and showed that the chemical elements of manure are of such different natures that for some of them only continued applications, sufficient to saturate the land, are of real value. He did not believe there was a great loss of fertilizing gases by exposure to the atmosphere; indeed, he thought five cents' worth of ammonia would replace all that would be lost by the spread of manure on an acre and exposure during an entire winter. He was satisfied that very little waste was experienced by evaporation and that surface manuring was therefore preferable.

Mr. Sedgwick, of Cornwall, related some facts from experience and observation to the effect that surface manuring was far preferable to plowing-in.

Mr. Norris, of Danbury, sustained the positions of the last speaker. His practice of surface manuring had proved so profitable that all his neighbors had adopted it.

Mr. Carey, of Herkimer county, N. Y., was also in favor of surface manuring. His practice was in every way in support of this plan.

The discussion was continued at considerable length by a number of speakers, the general drift, in details of experiments and practice, being in favor of surface dressing rather than plowing-in.

Farmer's Club Questions and Answers.

What are the comparative advantages of fermented and unfermented manures?

This depends on the use for which they are designed. If for garden beds, loose, light soils, a top dressing for meadows, or if needed to kill any noxious seeds incorporated with the heap, it should be fermented; if intended for hoed crops in clay or loamy soils it should be in a fresh condition.

What conditions are essential to quick decomposition in manure?

Air, moisture and a temperature above sixty-five degrees are necessary for rapid decomposition.

What remedy is there for weevil in small grain?

After the grain is thrashed and put in garner, one farmer says to sprinkle common salt evenly all over it, in proportions of about one bushel of salt to one hundred bushels of wheat.

What is ribbon grass?

Ribbon grass is a beautifully striped grass, sometimes used for garden borders. It has been highly recommended for swamps, where it is claimed that by transplanting it supersedes all other grasses and affords a fine quality of hay.

Is whey a profitable feed for hogs?

When fed to swine whey should always be given in connection with other food, as alone it is insufficient to give profitable results and incapable of producing wholesome meat. The common notion is that it is more safely fed when partially soured. Its principal solid constituent is milk sugar, which is valuable as food, but unfit for an exclusive diet, as it fails to contain all the elements necessary to a healthy growth. Sweet whey is good for young calves.

To Make Mince Pie.

To make mince pie, hash five pounds of beef with three pounds of apples, one-third pound chopped raisins; add three tablespoonfuls spice, and cook three minutes; add three tablespoonfuls cinnamon, and stir three times; add mace, and pepper, and caraway, and cloves, and coriander, and dried gooseberries, and salt, and citron, and keep tasting till you are sure it is right; then set the pan on a chair and add one quart of boiled cider, one cupful vinegar, two dozen prunes without the stones, a wineglassful of rose water, and four pulverized nutmegs; next add two cupfuls butter and one cupful salt; cook fifteen minutes, taste and put in spoon back; if you have anything else in the house you would like to put in you can do so, only exercise discretion in all your movements.

A New Food for Horses.

The *California Farmer* thus describes a new kind of mash for horses now coming into use: It is composed of two quarts of oats, one of bran, and half a pint of flaxseed. The oats are first placed in the stable bucket, over which is placed the linseed; add boiling water, then the bran, covering the mixture with an old rug and allowing it thus to rest for five hours; then stir the mass up well. The bran absorbs while retaining the vapor, and the linseed binds the oats and bran together; a greater quantity of flaxseed would make the preparation too oily and less relished. One feed per day of this mash is sufficient; it is easily digested, and is especially adapted to young animals, adding to their volume and giving substance to the frame.

Butter Floating on Milk.

It is not uncommon for small particles of butter to be formed during the milking of cows that give more than usually rich milk. The butter globules become broken either in the udder or in the pail, the thin pelliole which covers them being ruptured, and the minute particles of butter cohere and form small masses visible to the eye. This is not a defect; on the contrary, it indicates that the cow is an excellent butter maker. It sometimes occurs with ordinary cows, when the milk from neglect has not been drawn at the usual time. The pressure in the udder may then cause the glogules to become broken and the fresh butter to gather.

Keeping Seeds.

What is the best way of keeping seeds? A good way is to wrap them in substantial paper, in small parcels, then inclose in strong bags and hang up on rafters in the attic, henhouse or some similar place.

An Astonished Whale.

The Philadelphia *Press* tells a tough story as to how a Massachusetts fishing schooner was carried off by a monster of the deep. According to the run of the yarn told by the *Press*, the vessel was riding at anchor, when suddenly she began to move through the water at the lively rate of ten to fifteen miles an hour. It was then discovered by the astonished crew that a whale had twisted the anchor cable around his tail, and was making off with the schooner. His whaleship, perhaps, equally astonished, lifted himself out of the water several times during the free tow, and finally made off with about one hundred and forty fathoms of the cable, leaving the vessel free to return to port.

Truth Pays.

The other day when a resident of Detroit hired a boy to carry in a ton of coal he forgot to make a bargain, and when the job had been completed he inquired:

"Well, bub, how much do I owe you?"

"Oh, I dunno," replied the boy.

"Can't you name a sum?"

"I could, I suppose," said the lad, "but mother said if I left it to you I'd get twice what the job was worth!"

He received enough to convince him that truth always pays.

The Old Deacon's Lament.

Yes, I've been deacon of our church
Nigh on to fifty year,
Walked in the way of deoty, too,
And kep' my conscience clear.
I've watched the children growin' up,
Seen brown locks turnin' gray,
But never saw sceeh doin's yet
As those I've seen to-day.

This church was built by goldly men
To glorify the Lord,
In seventeen hundred eighty-eight:
Folks couldn't then afford
Carpets and cushings and sech like—
The seats were jest plain wood,
Too narrer for the sleepy ones,
In prayer we allus stood.

And when the hymns were given out,
I tell you it was grand
To hear our leader start the tunes,
With tunin' fork in hand!
Then good old "China," "Mear," and all,
Were heard on Sabbath days,
And men and women, boys and girls,
Jined in the song of praise.

But that old pulpit was my pride—
Jest eight feet from the ground
They'd reared it up—on either side
A narrer stairs went down;
The front and ends were fitly carved
With Scripter stories all—
Findin' of Moses, Jacob's dream,
And sinful Adam's fall.

Jest room inside to put a cheer,
The Bible on the ledge
(I'll own I did get narvous when
He shoved it near the edge).
There, week by week, the parson stood,
The Scripter to expound;
There, man and boy, I've sot below,
And not a fault was found.

Of course I've seen great changes made,
And fought against 'em, too;
But first a choir was interlooced,
Then cushings in each pew;
Next, boughten carpet for the floor;
And then, that very year,
We got our new melodeon,
And the big shandyleer.

Well, well! I tried to keep things straight—
I went to ev'ry meetin',
And voted "No" to all they said,
But found my influ'nce fleetin',
At last the worst misfortin fell—
I *must* blame Deacon Brown:
He helped the young folks when they said
The pulpit should come down.

They laughed at all those pious scenes
I'd found so edifyin';
Said: "When the parson rose to preach,
He looked a most like flyin';"
Said that "Elijah's chariot
Jest half way up had tarried;"
And Deacon Brown sot by and laughed,
And so the p'int was carried.

This was last week. The carpenters
Have nearly made an end—
Excoose my feelin's. Seems to me
As of I'd lost a friend.
"It made their necks ache, lookin' up,"
Was what the folks did say:
More lookin' up would help us all
In this degin'rate day.

The church won't never seem the same
(I'm half afeard) to me,
Under the preachin' of the truth
I've been so used to be.
And now—to see our parson stand
Like any common man,
With jest a railin' round his desk—
I don't believe I can!

—*Harper's Magazine.*

THE DEPARTED YEAR.

A Review of what has been Accomplished in the Past Twelve Months.

Looking over the world's work for the year 1876, one sees that there has been general, though not marked, progress in art, science, philosophy, civilization and human liberty. Nowhere do we see any serious reaction or any arrested development of the ideas which we associate with the best interests of humanity. In France, for example, the right of self-government has repeatedly asserted itself with a decreasing opposition to the republic. As the year has waxed and waned, the fundamental principles which underlie a popular government have been strengthened. In Italy, a liberal monarchy has been solidified. The retrogressive spirit which has been manifested in Spain has not materially delayed political progress. And even this slight drawback is amply counterbalanced by the happy results which a return of peace has brought to that long distracted country. Carlism has at last beaten itself into pieces, and a pretense which was utterly hostile to the spirit of the age has come to an end.

Peace has generally prevailed throughout the world, in spite of rumors and divers threatenings of war. The reopening of the Eastern question has excited the liveliest apprehensions of Christendom—apprehensions which are not yet quieted. Whatever may be the issue of this new agitation, it seems morally certain that the Christian subjects of Turkey will secure additional freedom from oppression, and that the general cause of human liberty will be strengthened. Turkey has itself witnessed the violent death of one sultan, the abdication of a second and the nominal surrender of arbitrary powers by a third. During the year, Islam in Europe has received its severest blow since the century begun. The fighting on the Servian frontier has not disturbed the general peace of the world. Mexico and the Central American republics have been agitated by their customary revolutions, and the first named of these countries is still torn by contending factions. The war in Cuba has throbbed on, but with languor on both sides; and no grave military events have broken the monotonous reports of disorder in the island. A few great casualties have occurred in various parts of the world, the most serious being an inundation in Italy, by which many thousands of people lost their lives. Distress by famine has also been reported in the East. Hungary, Southern France and various parts of Europe have been devastated by floods, to the great loss of life and property. No very large disaster at sea has been reported. We except the crushing of the Arctic whaling fleet, which was accompanied by almost no loss of life.

In the history of our own country the most notable event will have been our entrance upon a second century of national existence, and the holding of the regular quadrennial Presidential election. The great anniversary was fitly and enthusiastically celebrated. The Exposition at Philadelphia is conceded to have been highly successful, and one of the best of its kind. The year will long be memorable for this display, as well as for the innumerable contributions to the national art, literature, science, and industry of which it was the occasion. The Presidential election of 1876 will become memorable, from the extraordinary crisis which it brought upon the people. In future years, this period will be recalled as one during which the powers of a popular government endured a severe strain, and when the American people awaited a solution with calmness, patience and order. Possibly it will be hereafter thought a remarkable coincidence that the republic should, at the beginning of a new century of life, be compelled to face a struggle which should be a new test of the people's capacity for self-government.

Our friendly relations with foreign governments have been unimpaired. The sudden interruption of exchanges with Great Britain under the extradition treaty was an unpleasant surprise. But the manly course of our own government, and the frank concessions of that of Great Britain, have restored that cordial understanding which has so long been a natural bond between the two nations. It is certainly worthy of remark that this highly important diplomatic affair was begun and ended within the year.

The return of Tweed, by consent of the Spanish government, was another event of some significance. Among the painful occurrences which have disturbed our own people, the arraignment and trial of a cabinet minister for corrupt practices stands first. The final exposures of the great whisky conspiracy and the trial of one of the President's confidential secretaries furnished another unhappy public scandal. Of the casualties which have passed into the record of the year, the burning of the Brooklyn Theater, by which nearly three hundred people lost their lives, is most mournfully memorable, and the railroad slaughter at Ashtabula comes in to cast a shadow over the last days of 1876. In the necrology of 1876, not many names of famous Americans will be found. Politics lost a man of ability by the death of Reverdy Johnson. Among business men, none more active and prominent than A. T. Stewart has died during the year. The stage has been deprived of a famous actress in Charlotte Cushman; and of the men of affairs who have passed away during the year, the name of Dr. Samuel G. Howe may be mentioned as one most historic and most pleasantly associated with the history of human enterprise.

No momentous discoveries, no highly promising inventions, have been made during the year. Our increasing knowledge of the globe upon which we live, as well as of the mysterious processes of nature, has fairly kept pace with the developments of past years. It is a brief period at best. Now that it is gone, and its opportunities, errors, omissions and deeds, good and bad, have forever eluded us, we can only turn our faces cheerfully to the new year. This we welcome with an intelligence and virtuous resolution born of experience. It is true that 1876 has been a year of depression and trial. It has laid heavy burdens on the energies of nearly every people beneath the sun. But we may assure ourselves that better times are coming, and that these trials will work out for us a nobler future, a more enduring and higher prosperity.

The Centennial Surplus.

In the United States circuit court at Philadelphia, in the matter of the Centennial board of finance against Joseph Patterson and Henry Lewis, of Philadelphia; John Gill and the State National bank of Camden, New Jersey, and George Eyster, United States treasurer at Philadelphia, praying the court to direct the defendants to interplead in order that it may be judicially determined whether the board of finance shall return to the government the sum of $1,500,000, which was appropriated to the Exhibition, before distributing the balance between the holders of the Centenial stock, or whether the latter are entitled to a pro rata distribution independently of the government's interest, Messrs. Patterson, Lewis, and Gill and the State bank of Camden filed the following answer:

First—We admit the averments contained in the first, second, third, fifth, sixth and seventh paragraphs of the complainant's bill, and believe that the various acts of Congress therein referred to are correctly set forth.

Second—We are advised and believe that, under the true construction of the act of Feb. 16, 1876, the funds in the hands of the complainants for distribution should be first applied in payment of the capital stock, and that any surplus thereafter, or in other words, the profits, if any, resulting from the Centennial Exhibition in said bill of complaint mentioned, should then be paid to the United States to the extent of $1,500,000, and the balance of the profits, if any, be divided, pro rata, among the stockholders. But as no profits have resulted from said Centennial Exhibition, and as the balance in the hands of the complainants is wholly inadequate even to repay the amount of stock subscribed, we aver that the United States is not entitled to participate at all in the distribution of the said fund, but that the same should and ought to be divided among the stockholders pro rata in satisfaction and discharge of the capital stock in accordance with the tenth section of the act of June 1, 1872, and we have demanded, and do demand, that the complainants should so distribute the said fund, and we pray that the court will so order a decree.

The Temperance Movement.

At a meeting recently held in New York, Dr. Ormiston called attention to the great importance of the temperance movement, the terrible evil of intoxication, and the necessity that the churches should take a chief part in the contest against that evil. He spoke of the difficulty of reclaiming the drunkard—though work to that end should not be given up, as each rescued man was a grand trophy—and urged that the beginnings of intemperance should be resisted everywhere and always—at the social board as well as in the drinking saloon, in the party which encouraged it as in the darker shadows which encompassed its worse forms. The magnitude of the evil, in its financial, social, moral and spiritual results, was incalculable.

In the United States 330,000,000 of gallons of liquors, costing $730,000,000, were consumed annually—$20 to each man, woman and child. Four-fifths of the inmates of the almshouses were there in consequence of intemperance. Vagrancy and beggary had their main source there, and eighty to ninety per cent. of all criminals connected their course of crime with intemperance. Dr. Ormiston gave fully statistics sustaining these views, and spoke at length of the evils arising to the individual drunkard, of the influence of drinking against religion both at home and abroad, and of the fact that moderate drinking was only the introduction to excess. He also dwelt upon the duty of all parents, for the sake of their children, to make earnest efforts that they be not entangled in this crime.

A Sure Cure for "Humps."

A dashing woman, with an enormous bustle, came teetering into an incoming Chicago train, the other morning, and settled herself in a seat opposite an old Granger, who was coming up to see the city.

"My darter Jane was once took with one of them 'ere humps," remarked the old man, as he turned his pitying gaze from the woman to a fellow passenger.

"She was?" inquired the passenger.

"Yes," was the reply, "but yer kin jest bet I cured her on it mighty quick."

"What did you do?" inquired the amused passenger.

"I sot her down in a tub of hot water till the derned thing wilted," declared the old man, "and it never come on agin!"

The dashing woman and other passengers who had overheard the conversation liked to have "wilted" without the hot water.

The Electoral Votes.

The president of the Senate has adopted a new form of receipt for the electoral votes as delivered by the messengers of the several States. The following is the form of receipt now given:

VICE-PRESIDENT'S CHAMBER,
SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., ———, 1876.

Received of ———, claiming to be a messenger to deliver the same, a sealed package, purporting to contain a certificate of the vote given for President and Vice-President of the United States by the electors of the State of ———, alleged to have been elected Nov. 7, 1876.

T. W. FERRY,
President pro tempore United States Senate.

It will be seen that this receipt is so drawn as not to commit the president of the Senate in any way. It, of course, was drawn to meet the case of the disputed States, but it is used for all. Certificates from nearly all the States, except the three disputed States and the States on the Pacific coast, have been received by mail.

Sacred Animals.

An English officer lately put up at the Dak bungalow, near the sacred lake of Posh, Rajpootana, India, which swarms with alligators who are fed and worshiped by the natives. About midnight the sentry raised an alarm because one of the dangerous reptiles had crept up to the bungalow. Puzzled by the noise the alligator crept into a bedroom, and the officer killed it with his pistols. Next morning the population was furious, and the Englishman narrowly escaped with his life. When, many years ago, the officers shot sacred peacocks in sport, and got killed in return, Sir Charles Napier issued the laconic order: "If officers will shoot peacocks, Belocchees will shoot officers."

NOT THE ONES.—It is now well understood that a number of bodies from the Brooklyn disaster were buried by friends in the belief that they were relatives, when they were, in reality, not the remains of those they were supposed be be.

THE ASHTABULA DISASTER.

The Sad Story of the Wrecked Train, with its Terrible Loss of Life.

Of the 160 passengers whom the conductor reports as having been on board the train destroyed by the Ashtabula (Ohio) disaster, but fifty-nine can be accounted for. The disaster was dramatically complete; no element of horror was wanting. First, the crash of the bridge, the agonizing moments of suspense as the seven laden cars plunged down to the icy bed of the river; then came the fire to destroy all who had been left alive by the crash; the water gurgled up from beneath the ice and offered another form of death, and finally the biting blast, filled with snow, froze and benumbed those who had escaped water and fire. It was an ideal tragedy. The scene of the accident was the valley of the creek which, flowing down past the eastern margin of Ashtabula village, passes under the railway three or four hundred yards east of the station. Here for many years after the Lake Shore road was built there was a long wooden trestle work, but when the road was improved, about ten years ago, this was superseded with an iron Howe truss, built at the Cleveland shops, and resting at either end upon high stone piers, flanked by heavy earthen embankments. The iron structure was a single span of 159 feet, crossed by a double track, seventy feet above the water, which at that point is from three to six feet deep, and covered with eight inches of ice. The descent to the valley on either side is precipitous, and as the hills and slopes are piled with heavy drifts of snow there was no little difficulty in reaching the wreck after the disaster became known.

The bridge was intended to be as strong as iron and masonry could make it, and it required a sight of the wreck to convince the chief engineer of the road that the bridge had fallen under the weight of a single train. The disaster occurred shortly before eight o'clock. It was the wildest winter night of the year. Three hours behind its time, the Pacific express, which had left New York the evening before, struggled along through the drifts and the blinding storm. The eleven cars were a heavy burden to the two engines, and when the leading locomotive broke through the drifts beyond the ravine and rolled on across the bridge, the train was moving at less than ten miles an hour. The head lamp threw but a short and dim flash of light in front, so thick was the air with the driving snow. The train crept across the bridge. The leading engine had reached the solid ground beyond, and its driver had just given it steam, when something in the undergearing of the bridge snapped. For an instant there was a confused crackling of beams and girders, ending with a tremendous crash as the whole train, except the leading engine, broke through the framework and fell in a heap of crushed and splintered ruins at the bottom. Notwithstanding the wind and storm, the crash was heard by people indoors half a mile away. For a moment there was silence, a stunned sensation among the survivors, who, in all stages of mutilation, lay oiled among the dying and dead. The few who remained unhurt hastened to escape from the shattered cars. They crawled out of windows into freezing water waist deep; men, women and children with limbs bruised and broken, pinched between timbers, and transfixed by jagged splinters, begged with their last breath for aid that no human power could give.

Five minutes after the train fell, the fire broke out in the cars piled against the abutments at either end. A moment later, flames broke from the smoking car and first coach, piled across each other near the middle of the stream. In less than ten minutes after the catastrophe every car in the wreck was on fire, and the flames, fed by the dry, varnished woodwork and fanned by the icy gale, consumed the ruins as though they had been tinder. Men who in the bewilderment of the shock sprang out and reached the ice, went back after wives and children and found them suffocating and roasting in the flames. The neighboring residents, startled by the crash, were lighted to the scene by the conflagration, which made even their prompt assistance too late. By midnight the destruction was complete. The storm had subsided; but the wind still blew fiercely and the cold became even more intense. When morning came all that remained of the Pacific express was a shapeless mass of car wheels, axles, brake irons, truck frames and twisted rails, lying in a black pool at the bottom of the gorge. The wood had burned completely away and the ruins were covered with white ashes. Human bones and bodies, charred, mutilated, half buried in the snow, stood the rescuers' locomotive. As the bridge fell its driver had given it a quick head of steam, which tore the drawhead from its tender and the liberated engine shot forward and buried itself in the snow. The other locomotive, drawn backward by the falling train, tumbled over the pier, and fell, bottom upward, over the express car next behind. The engineer, Folsom, escaped with a broken leg, how he cannot tell, nor any one else imagine.

It was at first feared that not more than a dozen bodies would be recovered sufficiently preserved to be removed. As the *debris* was cleared away, down to the surface of the water, however, a number were found. Thirty-four of them were taken out, but only a few of these were in a condition to be identified, except by means of buttons, jewelry, or other trinkets, known only to their friends.

The Captured Spanish Steamer.

The story has been told of the capture of the Spanish steamer Moctezuma by Cubans, but not in detail. It was as follows: A party of eleven Cubans left St. Domingo for Santiago de Cuba on the steamer. Their arms consisted of revolvers and swords, the latter concealed in trunks, while some had bowie knives. Prado, chief of the expedition, disposed the men in position, when dinner was being served, at half-past five. Three of the party, led by Prado, summoned the officers of the steamer to surrender. One of the party says:

The signal of each man to his post was given, and Prado, with myself, each with a revolver in his hand, entered the cabin, while Morey guarded the entrance to the door. Prado told the assembled officers that he demanded the surrender of the vessel. They, seeing such a small attacking party, commenced to resist. Several shots were then fired by us to intimidate the Spaniards, but with no intent to kill. The resistance became more determined, and Prado having been wounded, it was found necessary to take life to be successful in our mission. Firing in earnest then took place. The first to fall was Captain Cocho, with two shots in his head. Then came the steward who had wounded Prado, who received a bullet in his heart; a Catalonian passenger and a sailor who resisted were also killed. Among the wounded were a fireman, who received a shot in the arm; the storekeeper and a Cuban passenger, who was accidentally wounded. These were the total casualties, and we were masters of the Moctezuma and her officers and crew, numbering some seventy souls. There were also a number of passengers, among them being a Spanish official connected with the star department of the island of Porto Rico. We fastened the hands of some of our prisoners for a short time, while we held a council of war. Soon afterward we released them. Meanwhile the working of the ship was conducted as before. On the following day the passengers and part of her crew were landed near Port au Paix on the northern coast of Hayti. Returning, however, to the steamer, she continued on her course, subsequently sending Gutierrez and myself ashore in a boat with messages for the republic of Cuba and the agents of said republic.

The Cespedes, the name the steamer is now known by, is no pirate, for she carries letters of marque. She is commanded by men ready and willing to sacrifice their lives for Cuban independence. I cannot conclude without expressing the warmest thanks to Peru for the noble sons she has given us to help us in our struggle for liberty.

POPULATION.—The population, according to the last census (1870), of the three States named below, was as follows: South Carolina, white, 289,667; colored, 415,814. Louisiana, white, 362,065; colored, 364,210. Florida, white, 96,057; colored, 91,689.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

Many of the leading business men of New York city have addressed a petition to Congress praying for an early settlement of the Presidential question, without regard to party considerations, as essential to the prosperity of the commercial interests of the country.....A new counterfeit $1,000 greenback is in circulation.....Buffalo's board of trade recommended a reduction of canal tolls.....Trouble is apprehended in India, as the hill tribe of Afreedees has become more insolent, and an expedition against them is talked of.....Major-Gen. John F. Basheen, secretary and treasurer of the Hanniaville distilling company and an officer in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, committed suicide at his office in Philadelphia. The only cause assigned is that he was under personal financial embarrassment.....President Grant has addressed a message to Congress announcing that Great Britain had acquiesced in restoring the treaty of 1842 relating to extradition, until a new agreement on the subject could be had.....By the explosion of a lamp in Collinsville, Tenn., six stores were burned. Loss, $30,000.....Mr. Otis D. Swan, a prominent churchman of New York city, secretary of the Union League club and of a savings bank, and director of several charitable institutions, besides being a trustee for various private parties, is a defaulter to the amount of $300,000.

The amount of silver disbursements from the United States treasury aggregate $25,511,509.38, of which $15,336,512.62 was for the redemption of fractional currency, and $10,174,996.76 was for trade dollars not called in under the act.....Gov. Hayes, of Ohio, denies the rumor that he intends to resign the gubernatorial chair.....The cold has reached thirty degrees in southern Russia. It is impossible to move troops in such a temperature.....The Newfoundland herring fisheries report a poor yield and much suffering among the fishermen will result.....The Silver bill passed by the House will not reach the United States Senate this session.....Large lots of ammunition are being shipped from the United States to Turkey and Russia.....Out of $1,000,000 burned up in the American Express Co.'s car on the New York Central road the United States Treasury department identify only $7,500.....There are 215 cities on the earth with a population of over 100,000 twenty-nine of half a million or more and nine cities containing a million or more inhabitants.....Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, has issued a warrant for the execution of John Donohue, to take place March 8, 1877. Donohue was convicted in Carbon county in October last, of the murder of Morgan Powell.....The governors of the Western States have petitioned Congress to help them in the fight against the grasshopper plague.

Peter B. Sweeny, of the old Tweed ring, is to come back to stand trial in a six million dollar civil suit. The district-attorney of New York has offered to fix his bail at $150,000, and has consulted that Sweeny could not be tried on any criminal suit until thirty days after the close of the civil trial.....Santo Domingo is troubled with a surfeit of Presidents, having three, who with their cabinets are striving to "freeze out" the others.....Bennett, Moore & Co., paper mill at Laurel, Ind., was destroyed by fire. Loss about $150,000; insurance, $45,000.

.....An appalling railway disaster occurred near Ashtabula, Ohio, by which over 100 persons lost their lives or were seriously injured. As a night western express was crossing on an iron bridge the structure gave way and precipitated eleven cars seventy-five feet to the river below, crushing through the ice. The portions of the train left unhanged were almost instantaneously in flames, so that the inmates who escaped crushing in the fall and drowning in the water had difficulty to avoid a still more horrible fate. Terrible confusion occurred, the darkness of the night and the storm by a blinding snow-drift. There were 175 persons on the train at the time, two-thirds of whom suffered injuries more or less serious.

Thirty-six bodies were removed from the scene of the Ashtabula disaster. The balance of the unfortunate victims are so completely destroyed by fire that they can be only identified or removed. Of the thirty-six recovered, nineteen are recognized and identified. A few of the bodies which were under water show very little mutilation. Others are burned away so that only a part of a man or woman can be put in a cigar box. Some are without heads, others without hands or arms; others still are burned away except the large bones of the trunk, the bones either calcined to snowy whiteness or covered with black, charred flesh, while some the bowels alone resisted the fire. The faces of such as are best preserved by water wear a look of fearful horror. The eyes are open and staring, tongues protruding, and hands are clinched in agony, writhing, or held as if to ward off a blow from above.

A meeting of citizens of both political parties took place in Chicago relative to the Presidential difficulty, and resolutions of a pacific nature were adopted.....E. A. Woodward, one of the old Tweed ring of New York, has been released after paying some $25,000 in costs to the authorities. It is now believed that half of the fraud money will settle with the city and thus secure their release from law suits.....The governor of Minnesota has issued an appeal to the pastors of the several religious denominations; to the officers of the various charitable associations, and to the humane and philanthropic, individually and collectively, throughout the State of Minnesota, asking for aid for the benefit of the grasshopper suffering from the grasshopper plague. He says that many localities have sustained an almost total loss of crops for four years in succession, and the people who have suffered these constant ravages have been compelled to mortgage their farms, but that their entire stock and household go ds to procure means to avert starvation from their families.....The Mexican authorities on the Rio Grande endeavored to capture an American steamer on the river, but were unsuccessful.....The savings banks of Massachusetts have $243,340,732.66 on deposit.....Two white men were killed and two wounded in an attack by a friendly band of Indians seventeen miles of Red Cloud. The same party of Indians murdered other depredations and it is feared killed other miners.....Kreischer & Son, firebrick manufacturers on Staten Island, suffered a loss of $100,000 by the burning of their works. No insurance.....The new census of Peru gives the total population at 2,703,075.....The rebellion in the South American States of Colombia still continues.....A fatal railway collision occurred at Quincy, Ill., by which four of the employees of the road were killed.....A number of men working a snowplow on the railway at Healdville, Vt., were severely injured by running into a train of cars.....On January 1st Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India with great ceremony.....During 1876 New York city suffered from 1,344 fires with losses aggregating to $2,717,996.....Emperor William, of Germany, held a grand reception of his officers on the seventh anniversary of his entering on a soldier's life.....A terrible disaster occurred on the wreck of the British ship Circassian, which had been on the beach at Bridgehampton, L. I., since the morning of the eleventh of December. Most of the cargo of the steamer had been removed and it was expected that she would be hauled off that day. The gale came on while the steamer lay in this helpless condition on the beach and the waves swept entirely over the wreck. Every effort was made by the life saving station to save those on board, but twenty-eight lives were lost by the disaster. The ship is a wreck. The lost included officers and crew of the steamer and wreckers.

Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, has issued a call for a payment of ten per cent. of the State taxes to his officers.....David Dudley Field was elected a member of Congress from one of the New York city districts in place of Smith Ely, Jr., who resigned to accept the mayoralty.....Passenger rates westward from New York have been advanced about forty per cent.....In order to secure funds to complete the railroad to its coal mines in the Shenandoah valley, the Royal land company of Virginia has mortgaged its property to the Fidelity insurance company of Philadelphia for $3,500,000.....The steamship Emilie sank off the Florida coast and a man and infant were drowned. A boatload of passengers had not arrived ashore at the time of sending the news, but hopes were entertained for their safety.....Heavy snow broke in the roof of the carriage house of A. Garcelon, a Boston livery stable keeper, and ruined a large number of carriages and sleighs, loss, $10,000.....By the burning of Foshay's hotel, in New York city—a small frame building—a number of boarders had a narrow escape from death, as all communication with the lower part of the house was cut off by fire, and it was necessary to take them from the windows with ladders, most of them escaping in their night clothes.....A boarding house at Alta, Utah, was completely buried by a snowslide, and four of the inmates perished, two others being rescued in an unconscious condition.....The infantry of Gen. Crook's expedition, and Gen. McKenzie with the cavalry and artillery, arrived at Fort Laramie and the whole force was disbanded.....The report of the canal auditor of New York State shows the total receipts the past year to have been $1,487,332.89 and the expenses $1,149,194.61; net receipts, $338,138.28—a falling off from the previous year of $120,544.40.

A Sad Case.

A few months ago an elegantly dressed woman, the wife of a rich merchant, was so drunk in a Baltimore street that she could not stand, and a policeman arrested her. Her husband secured her release, and the incident was made a secret. She promised never to drink intoxicating liquor again. Lately she was found lying drunk in a gutter, and this time the husband would do nothing to hide her shame. She was publicly fined in a police court and discarded by her family.

It is not early to bed but early to rues which makes a man poor and gives him red eyes.

UNITED STATES CONGRESS.

Senate.

Mr. Gordon (Dem.), of Georgia, presented a memorial of Wade Hampton, William D. Simpson, William Wallace, and sixty-eight senators and representatives in the General Assembly of South Carolina, relative to the political situation in that State, and setting forth that the petitioners "respectfully apply to your honorable bodies to cause a cessation of the unwarranted interference of the military authorities and the United States troops in the affairs of this State, and for such action as will relieve them from the unwarranted conduct of the United States authorities, hereinbefore set forth, and will enable the governor, lieutenant-governor and House of Representatives peacefully to exercise the rights and perform the duties of the offices to which they have been elected."

Mr. Gordon, by unanimous consent, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate, That the State government now existing in the State of South Carolina, and represented by Wade Hampton as governor, is the lawful government of said State; that it is republican in form, and that every assistance necessary to sustain its proper and lawful authority in said State should be given by the United States when properly called upon for that purpose, to the end that the laws may be faithfully and promptly executed, life and property protected and defended, and all violators of law, whether of national, brought to speedy punishment for their crimes.

Mr. Morton (Rep.), of Ind., said: "Let that lie over." Mr. Gordon asked that it be printed and lie over. So ordered. There being no quorum present the vote was not taken on the adoption of Mr. Frelinghuysen to refer the memorial to the committee on privileges and elections.

House.

The Speaker laid before the House the message from the President in regard to the extradition treaty with Great Britain. Referred.

The Speaker laid before the House a petition from certain citizens of Cincinnati in regard to counting the electoral vote. A discussion arose as to whether the petition should be read, Mr. Garfield (Rep.), of Ohio, holding that the reading of a petition was out of order, even though presented by the Speaker. Mr. Banning (Dem.), of Ohio, in reply said the Republican party was attempting to defeat the will of the people by fraud, but if there was one thing the people loved more than another—more than life—it was the liberty that was vouchsafed to them in an honest ballot box. He wished to tell the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Garfield) that the people would have an honest ballot box though the army might come with eighty rounds of ammunition, though the navy might be called upon, though the 50,000 officeholders might be called to the rescue. An honest people would put them all down. Mr. Garfield regretted that his colleague should speak in time of real danger like the present, when the country needed all the wisdom and all the patriotism and all the calmness, that he should find it necessary at such a time to hint at what the people would do—that the army might come, that the navy might come, that the trappings of war might rattle, but that the people would come down and override everything. Other members took part in the discussion. Mr. Frye (Republican), of Maine, in his remarks, said the prosperity of the North was tied up with the prosperity of the South in times of peace. The North would not harm the South, would not interfere with it if the colored men were active.

Mr. Atkins (Dem.), of Tennessee—Not a man in the South opposes it.

Mr. Frye—Will the gentleman take the testimony of Gen. Sheridan that three thousand colored men have been murdered in Louisiana because they desired to vote?

Mr. Wells (Dem.), of New York—I will not. I will not believe a word of it.

The petition was read and referred.

A Sick Woman's Pet.

A young bedridden woman has lately had an interesting experience with a monstrous rat. She resided with her mother and two sisters in a couple of humble apartments in Liverpool, England. On account of the efforts of her mother and sisters to support their home the invalid was frequently left alone for hours. When all was quiet a huge rat first made his appearance through an aperture in a closet. The sick girl having no fear of rodents threw some crumbs from her table, but for several days the big rat declined and ventured further than a little length beyond the hole. Finally he took courage and rushed out for the morsels of bread thrown by the feeble hands; still he made as little delay as possible until the time had grown ripe for closer acquaintance. The invalid gradually induced his ratship to make nearer advances, and he began to linger after the daily meal and gambol about the floor until the first strange footstep fell upon the threshold, and then he was off like a flash. Then it became one of the poor sick girl's whims to have her rat's daily portion especially laid by, and the fierce looking and anomalous pet at length was coaxed to run up the side of the table and nibble his dinner beside his kindly mistress. Even then he could not be induced to stay if the most stealthy footfall were heard near the door. The only way in which outsiders could watch his movements was through the little windows on the top of the door. At last he permitted himself to be fondled without any treacherous resistance, and the sick girl had not the least fear of him. He was never heard of night, nor was there any trace of him about the premises. Then the feeble hand could serve the strange pet no longer, nor could the poor girl be left alone long enough to assure the tamed rodent that it was safe to come out. She died, and all other efforts to call him out of his hiding place were unavailing. The sick girl had had him in a tame condition for nearly six months.

A Difficult Drill.

At the West Point military school the cadets are taught to ride bareback, to ride without stirrups, to jump hurdles, to use the pistol and saber while riding, to "cut heads to the right and left," and other feats. The "heads" are leather balls about four or five inches in diameter, which are placed on posts of various heights. The trooper moving at a rapid gallop must cut these heads riding to the right and left, and also cut heads resting on the ground, the last a rather difficult feat when done to the left, compelling the rider to swing the saber over his bridle hand and to reach down from a horse sixteen hands high. They also cut heads with the right and left cut at the instant of jumping a hurdle. The most skilful maneuver is the cutting of a head upon the ground between two hurdles placed about forty feet apart, the trooper riding at full speed and cutting to the right and left in the interval between leaping the hurdles. The trooper is also taught to turn his horse at full gallop in a circle four yards in diameter. Most of these feats are performed in the riding hall, a room about 190 feet long by sixty-eight wide, with a tanbark floor. The parade ground is about 350 yards long by 150 in width. Seventy-five horses are kept in use, the stables accommodating about 100. The animals are cared for by a detachment of regular soldiers provided for such service, the cadets being too busy to perform this duty.

Why Pardon was Granted.

A pardon has been recently granted to Joshua F. Bailey, a revenue collector, who in 1870 left the United States with his accounts in arrears some $650,000. In his application for the absolute and unconditional pardon which has been extended to him by the President, Mr. Bailey set forth that he fled the country because of the persecution of the then powerful whisky ring, which had so misrepresented him that to prove his innocence would have been impossible. Further, that he was